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DAILY REPORT

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UN ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

OW190732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 19 Dec 79 JW

[Text] United Nations, December 18 (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly today reaffirms in a resolution the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal enjoyment of that right. The resolution strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its intervention in southern Rhodesia, including the presence in the territory of its military and security forces, and the presence of mercenaries in southern Rhodesia.

It commends the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to achieve freedom and independence and the Patriotic Front for its decisive contribution in the negotiations. A just and lasting settlement in Zimbabwe, it declares is possible only with the full participation of the Patriotic Front at every stage of implementation of the agreements at the latest London conference. It reaffirms the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe.

The resolution deplores the moves by certain states to lift sanctions unilaterally in violation of the measures taken by the U.N. Security Council, declaring that any unilateral action in this regard would be in violation of the obligation assumed by member states under Article 25 of the U.N. Charter.

XINHUA REVIEWS UNGA SESSION ON IRAN, KAMPUCHEA

OW210457 Beijing XINHUA in English 0321 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

["U.N. General Assembly President Calls for Immediate Release of U.S. Hostages by Iran"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, December 20 (XINHUA)--President of the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly Salim Ahmed Salim today called on the Iranian authorities to respond favourably to the international community's appeal, as contained in the December 4 decision of its Security Council, for the immediate release and safe return to their homes of the American hostages. He also appealed to the governments of both the United States and Iran "to exercise maximum restraint in the present crisis and to defuse the situation, leading it to a peaceful solution". Salim Ahmed Salim was addressing the closing session of the U.N. General Assembly this morning. The session is scheduled to resume on December 27 to continue balloting for the last vacant non-permanent seat in the Security Council.

At the last plenary meeting this morning, the assembly adopted a United Nations budget of dollars 2,247,793,200 for 1980-1981, 15.1 per cent higher than the revised budget for 1978-1979. A number of delegates in their statements complained of the quick growth in the U.N. expenditure.

The present session opened on September 18. During the past three months, the session saw strong opposition and condemnation by the overwhelming majority of member states, particularly Third World countries, of imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism and Zionism as well as the superpowers' rivalry for world domination. Never before had the assembly paid so much attention to the situation in Kampuchea and the refugee problems resulting from the Vietnamese aggression. It adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, this session also witnessed the great concern of the member states, especially developing countries, over the deteriorating world economic situation. Representatives from the Third World countries unanimously demanded the earlier establishment of a new international economic order.

XINHUA NEWSLETTER REVIEWS DEBATES AT UNGA SESSION

OW251121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Yu Minsheng: "The Five Rounds of Struggle at the 34th UN General Assembly"]

[Summary] United Nations, 22 Dec--Since its founding 34 years ago, 152 countries have become members of the United Nations. "With the large increase of members from the medium and small countries which have won national independence since the end of the Second World War, changes have gradually taken place in this international organization. Although contrary to the world's people's expectations, the United Nations still finds it difficult to adopt any effective measures in dealing with the turbulent world situation, this international organization is no longer a body that can easily be manipulated and utilized by either one or by both superpowers. The struggle concerning some of the principal issues at the 34th UNGA session vividly manifests this new trend."

In the past 3 months the world's attention has been focused on the five rounds of struggle at this annual UN session.

"At the start of the session the Soviet Union and Vietnam suffered utter defeat in carrying out a scheme they had long planned aimed at preventing Democratic Kampuchea from attending the annual session and at bringing the puppet regime of Kampuchea into the United Nations." This was the first round of struggle.

The second round of struggle was the debate on the Kampuchean question. At the very beginning of this round, the 5 ASEAN nations and 25 other nations put forward a draft resolution demanding complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Supported by several other countries, Vietnam also submitted a draft resolution aimed at defending Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. "Despite its flowery words, Vietnam's draft resolution actually aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and recognizing the puppet regime of Kampuchea. Supported by the Soviet Union, Vietnam adopted the method of the guilty party filing the suit first by putting forward its proposal ahead of the ASEAN nations in a vain attempt to have first priority in voting." After repeated struggle, the session approved the resolution put forward by the 5 ASEAN and 25 other nations demanding immediate withdrawal of Vietnam's 200,000 aggressor troops from Kampuchea. "The ending of the second round of struggle proves an important truth: Aggressors do not enjoy popular support from the people."

The third round was the struggle against the Soviet Union on the antihegemony issue. Aside from raising a hue and cry over the antihegemony issue, the Soviet Union, the No 1 overlord on earth, also put forward a so-called antihegemony draft resolution and demanded that this resolution be discussed at the UNGA session. Encouraged by a Chinese draft resolution which exposed the essential features of the policy of hegemonism, Bangladesh and other countries put forward a third antihegemony draft resolution which was ultimately approved by majority vote. "What really surprised people was that even the Soviet Union shamelessly voted in support of this resolution, later the Kremlin's propaganda machine went all out to boast of Soviet 'victory' in the debate on the antihegemony issue at the UNGA."

The fourth round of struggle was the marathon election race between Cuba and Colombia to become a nonpermanent member of the Security Council. Despite Cuba's efforts to win over supporting votes from the nonaligned nations and to put pressure on other countries, Cuba failed to become a UNSC nonpermanent member. This is understandable because people are aware of the evil acts committed in Africa by Cuba as a henchman of the Soviet Union, and because they are afraid Cuba will continue to commit all kinds of outrageous acts after joining the UNSC.

The fifth round was the delicate struggle in the UNSC centering on the relations between Iran and the United States. "People generally give vigorous support to Iran in its antihegemony struggle, but it is difficult now for people to sympathize with Iran on the issue of American hostages because taking hostages obviously violates the fundamental principle of international relations. At the Security Council session all permanent and many nonpermanent member nations unanimously supported the U.S. demand and called on the Iranian authorities to release the American diplomats; they expressed hope that the generally recognized fundamental principles governing international relations be respected and urged Iran and the United States to reach a peaceful solution through negotiations. The U.S. demand received support even from the Soviet Union, a country which actually attempts to profit from the current crisis between Iran and the United States.

BEIJING RADIO ON NATO DECISION TO DEPLOY MISSILES

OW261245 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Current events talk on the NATO countries' decision to bolster Western Europe's defense and cope with the Soviet challenge]

[Excerpts] The NATO member countries' foreign and defense ministers held a special joint session in Brussels on 12 December. After more than 5 hours of intensive consultations, they reached the long awaited decision to deploy 572 Pershing-II medium-range missiles and Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe. The communique issued after the conference pointed out: Over the years the Warsaw Pact organization has developed a huge and growing nuclear force which is directly threatening Western Europe. While in recent years the Soviet Union has been increasing both qualitatively and quantitatively the superiority of its long-distance theater nuclear force, the West's long-distance theater nuclear force has remained unchanged.

Foreign ministers and representatives of the NATO member countries held the NATO council's regular winter conference on 13 and 14 December. The communique issued after the conference again expressed concern about Soviet arms expansion. The communique noted: The acts of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact organization violate the Warsaw Pact nations' pledge not to seek military superiority and is incompatible with their well-publicized intention of promoting detente. The communique said: The governments of the NATO member countries are determined to adopt measures to improve their military capability so as to minimize the growing imbalance of strength. The NATO's decision to modernize its theater nuclear force is an important step to bolster Western Europe's defense and to cope with the Soviet nuclear superiority. It is also one of the most important decisions made by NATO since its founding 30 years ago.

As it well known, in the 1960s the Soviet Union was still behind NATO in military strength. However, to achieve world domination, the Soviet Union has in recent years frenziedly engaged in arms expansion under the smokescreen of detente and disarmament. By the 1970s the Soviet Union had quickly caught up with the West, especially in the strength of its theater nuclear force. In the past 2 years the Soviet Union has deployed missiles of 4,500-km range, each equipped with 3 warheads as well as low-flying supersonic Backfire bombers capable of striking Western Europe, thus giving the Soviet Union a noticeable lead in armed strength over NATO.

Western Europe's strategists have pointed out: With Soviet military strength continuing to increase, in the next 10 years the Soviet Union will far surpass NATO in strength. If NATO remains in a state of inertia, we will be going through the most dangerous period since the end of World War II.

Such a situation naturally arouses the deep concern of the Western countries. Western Europe's strategists hold that to be able to cope with the next war, besides bolstering conventional arms, it is necessary to boost the nuclear force. Since the Soviet Union has deployed new nuclear missiles capable of hitting any spot in Western Europe, NATO must catch up and also deploy new nuclear missiles capable of striking at the Soviet Union.

The Western European countries welcomed the NATO decision to bolster its joint defense, but the Soviet Union was enraged as its scheme to block the decision was frustrated. Meanwhile, the Soviet propaganda machinery stepped up its tempo in blasting the NATO decision. In a signed commentary, Losev, head of the Soviet TASS NEWS AGENCY, said in a threatening tone that NATO had violated the negotiations on medium-range weapons and should therefore bear the serious responsibility of having brought about a new round of arms race. Moscow's attack and threat reveal at least two aspects of its basic attitude: 1) only I can have nuclear superiority and you are not allowed to be on a parity with me; and 2) since Western Europe is deploying new missiles, I should do my best to engage in arms expansion under any pretext so as to gain superiority over you.

But, as Western public opinion has noted, the Soviet Union's frenzied arms expansion and war preparations have awakened the Western countries; they are determined to see to it that they will not be fooled again.

GENERAL HAIG SAYS SALT II FAVORS SOVIETS

OW212051 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA)--"SALT II as written allows the Soviets to achieve dramatic superiority without cheating," declared General Alexander M. Haig, former NATO commander, in an interview with CHIEF EXECUTIVE MAGAZINE, winter 1979 issue.

He pointed out that "while the Soviet Union continues the largest peacetime military build-up in this century, U.S. defense spending has not only failed to keep pace, but has actually declined in real terms." He stressed that having achieved strategic parity with SALT I, the U.S.S.R. now thinks it has a free hand to meddle in key areas of the world, in pursuing its adventurism in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. He said that SALT II, "seems to affirm this parity, if not acknowledge Soviet superiority." General Haig voiced the concern of European leaders that SALT II was lopsided in favour of the U.S.S.R. and the Warsaw Pact.

He urged the present U.S. administration to establish its strategic objectives with all the economic, political and diplomatic means at its disposal, in dealing with a harder Soviet line.

U.S. DENOUNCES SOVIET MILITARY BUILDUP IN AFGHANISTAN

OW270329 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 26 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department spokesman today denounced the Soviet Union for pouring more troops and military equipment into Afghanistan while continuing its massive military buildup north of the Afghan border.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said in a news briefing that "on Dec. 25-26, there was a large-scale Soviet airlift into Kabul International Airport, perhaps involving over 150 flights." "Several hundred Soviet troops have been seen at the Kabul Airport and various kinds of field equipment have been flown in," he added. Carter also said that "the Soviet military buildup north of the Afghan border is continuing and we now have indications that there are the equivalent of five divisions (50,000 troops) in Soviet areas adjacent to Afghanistan." "The Soviets are crossing a new threshold in their military deployments into Afghanistan," he said. "We are making our views known directly to the Soviets," he said, adding that "we believe that members of the international community should condemn such blatant military interference into the internal affairs of an independent sovereign state."

A U.S. official said today there could be as many as 10,000 Soviets presence in Afghanistan. Last week's estimate was 5,000, including an airborne regiment of 1,500.

The U.S. Government has more than once this month expressed its concern to the Soviet Union over its military buildup in Afghanistan and along its border with that country.

U.S. SENATE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON THAILAND

OW220521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday calling for continued American support for Thai efforts to help Kampuchean and other Indochinese refugees, according to a report from Washington. The resolution pointed out that the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese military forces [words indistinct] Southeast Asia, threatened neighbouring countries and contributed to the vast human suffering which threatens the survival of the Kampuchean people. It said that the Thai Government "has responded most generously to the urgent humanitarian needs of the Khmer and other people in the region." Commending the Government of Thailand for its (?humanitarian efforts), the resolution pointed out that these efforts stand in sharp contrast to suffering caused by the policies of some of its neighbours. The resolution stated that the United States seeks to continue its support for the Government of Thailand and its people in their efforts to provide asylum and humanitarian assistance to the Khmer people who have been driven to Thailand by war and famine and other Indochinese victims.

Making an introduction of the resolution to the plenary session of the Senate, John Glenn, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs [words indistinct] Vietnam and its puppets in Kampuchea for hampering distribution of the internationally provided food, medicine and other relief supplies within Kampuchea. Only Moscow's heavy assistance, he added, has allowed Hanoi "to continue its occupation of Kampuchea".

The U.S. House of Representatives also adopted a similar resolution on December 18, commending the efforts of the Thai Government and demanding Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

CHINESE IN U.S. PROTEST TAIWAN 'REPRESSION'

OW240834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] New York, December 23 (XINHUA)--Patriotic Overseas Chinese and Americans of Chinese descent demonstrated last weekend before a Kuomintang office here against the detention of patriots and suppression of democratic movement in Taiwan. The demonstrators carried streamers with slogans such as "Chinese People, Unite!" "Against Wholesale Arrests by the Kuomintang!" Some of them hang before their chests placards saying: "We are Against the Kuomintang's Repressive Measures Against the Democratic Movement!" and "Free the Political Prisoners at Once!" The demonstration was organized by the Committee of Concern for Taiwan and four other organizations.

Speakers at a meeting before the demonstration called on the authorities in Taiwan to end their political repression and release all detained democrats. The committee in a statement voiced its protest in the strongest terms against the Taiwan authorities' violence to stamp out the democratic movement. This movement, it said, "is part of the Chinese people's struggle for democracy since the May Fourth Movement. It is absolutely impermissible for the Taiwan authorities or those who try to create an independent Taiwan to misrepresent the democratic movement." Similar demonstrations were reported to have taken place in Chicago and Los Angeles.

On December 10, large numbers of Kuomintang policemen in Gaoxiong (Kaohsiung), second largest city of the island, assaulted the local champions of democracy at a meeting and wounded nearly 100 of them. Later, over 40 democrats were detained under the pretext of combating the "movement for Taiwan's independence".

U.S., TURKEY TO NEGOTIATE NEW MILITARY AGREEMENT

OW250928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA)--Two U.S. Government officials will visit Turkey next week to negotiate a new U.S.-Turkish military cooperation agreement, the U.S. State Department announced yesterday. They are State Department Counselor Matthew Nimetz and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense James Siena. The negotiations will deal with U.S. military aid to Turkey and continued U.S. operation of military bases in Turkey.

The State Department said the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Turkish Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen, during a meeting in Brussels on December 13, agreed that the two countries step up efforts so as to complete the negotiations by January 9. They agreed that "the interests of both Turkey and the United States would be best served by imparting a fresh impetus to the joint discussions".

Under an interim agreement announced in 1978, the Turkish Government permitted the U.S. military personnel to operate 26 bases in Turkey. That interim extension period ended on October 9, 1979. January 9 marks the end of a further three-month extension of that interim agreement.

It is reported that some of the bases are involved in surveillance of Soviet military activities. The U.S. lost similar bases in Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini took power early this year.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON U.S. OUTLOOK AT CHRISTMAS

OW261916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Christmas in New York"]

[Text] New York, December 25--On Christmas eve, this reporter strolled through the main streets in New York. Traditional arches in the streets and Christmas trees rigged up in front of major buildings, all festooned with electric lights, were a scene of glamour when night fell. Newly arranged show-windows of big department stores, with numerous varieties of festival merchandise, presented a holiday atmosphere.

But analysing the feelings of the people at Christmas, Washington POST, in an article entitled "Dark Christmas" printed in its December 17 issue, said that "uncertainties subdue holiday spirit." The paper quoting Andrade, an American, as saying that "two things are on our minds this Christmas. One is the hostage situation in Iran and the other is inflation and how that has affected our buying power."

His remarks have reflected the feelings of quite a number of Americans. Official statistics released in recent years have shown that the economic situation of the United States is anything but splendid. For example, commodity prices have risen this year by 03.2 [as received] percent, the highest since World War II. In order to check inflation and a further decline of the U.S. dollar, the Carter administration has pursued a policy of increasing the interest rate and tightening the money market. But it has not helped to curb price increases. On the contrary, it has plunged the three pillars of the American economy--house building, auto and steel--into new difficulties.

According to the announcement of the U.S. Commerce Department, the utilization of capacity in house building lowered by 14 percent last November. The high interest rate caused rent hikes. As a result, less and less people can afford to buy new houses. The auto industry has suffered even more severely from the setback. The Chrysler Corp., ranking third in the U.S. auto industry, is on the brink of bankruptcy. The sales of the three biggest U.S. auto companies--the Ford Motor Co., the General Motors Corp, and the Chrysler Corp.--are down by 25.4 percent in the first ten days of this month as compared with the same period of last year. Consequently, an announcement was made to close down 19 assembling plants and dismiss temporarily 60,000 workers, bringing the total dismissed auto workers to 176,000.

The recession in the motor industry has a bad effect on other industries. In November, 84.5 percent of equipment in industries was under operation, the lowest level this year. A poor demand for motors is expected to reduce the orders of steel by 5 percent in the coming year. American Steel Co., one of the biggest [word indistinct] companies in the United States, has decided to close 15 plants. 13,000 workers will be jobless. What is more worrying is the growing inflation which is continuing to make people's real income less and less. According to the Gallup made by AP and NBC, due to economic pressure, 61 percent of the people said that they would buy less gifts and go out on holidays during Christmas.

A week after Christmas, [word indistinct] will enter the first year of the 1980's. What lies in the future? This is the question over which people generally have shown concern. American economists have varied views on the matter. The WALL STREET JOURNAL [words indistinct]. What lies ahead in the 1980's? Trouble."

JOINT DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE HELD 15-17 DEC

Press Communique

OW270145 Beijing XINHUA in English 0132 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--A joint conference was held by representatives of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea and the Government and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and government ministries between December 15 and 17. The conference summed up the developments in the past year, formulated the new and strategic political line of Democratic Kampuchea and decided to reshuffle the government and other state organs in order to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

A press communique of the joint conference broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today says that 167 representatives from various circles attended the conference. It was presided over by Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of State of Democratic Kampuchea. Preparations for the conference took two months from late September to late November. During the period, discussions were conducted among government cadres, in the army and among the masses, in addition to consultations with all political and mass organizations.

The communique points out that within a week after the conclusion of the conference, the draft statement of the conference was extensively relayed to cadres and the army as well as the masses of the people in the areas controlled by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and areas temporarily under enemy control. After discussions they voiced their views on amendments to the draft statement. After one-week extensive discussions, the draft committee directed by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea revised and finalized the statement, which was broadcast to listeners at home and abroad today.

Statement on Government Reshuffle

OW270325 Beijing XINHUA in English 0309 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

["Democratic Kampuchea Reorganizes Government, State Apparatus"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--The joint conference of representatives of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Government and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and government ministries unanimously decided to reshuffle the government and other state apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea. The announcement was made in a statement issued by the conference broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea this morning.

The statement says that the reshuffle was made to meet the need to carry out a new and strategic political line so as to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors in a more effective way. The conference decided that Nuon Chea should remain the chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea and Khieu Samphan should remain president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

Members of the new Government of Democratic Kampuchea are as follows:

Prime Minister: Khieu Samphan;

Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs: Ieng Sary;

Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of National Defence: Son Sen;

Minister of Economy and Finance: Thioun Thioum;
Minister of Public Health: Thiounn Thioeun;
Minister of Social Affairs: Ieng Thirith;
Minister of Culture and Education: Yun Yat;
Minister of the Prime Minister's Office: Keat Chhon;
Minister of State Scientific and Technical Commission: Thiounn Mumm;
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Information: Thuch Rin;
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Equipment and Transport: Sar Kimlomuth; and
Secretary of State of the Ministry of Tele-Communications: Chhorn Hay.

The conference unanimously decided to set up the Supreme Commission of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea with the following as its members:

Chairman of the Supreme Commission and Commander-in-Chief: Pol Pot;
Vice-chairman and chief of General Staff: Chhit Choeun;
Secretary General: Son Sen;
Deputy Secretary General: Ke Pok.

The statement points out that representing the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Permanent Committee of the congress is entrusted with the following tasks:

"1. Cease to implement the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea in order to meet the present situation.

"2. In the period of people's war to repulse the Vietnamese expansionist aggressors, who are engaged in territorial annexation and genocide, and drive them out of the Kampuchean soil, and in order to carry out the administrative management of Democratic Kampuchea, the political programme of the 'Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea' serves as the provisional fundamental law.

"The Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea is charged with the above-mentioned tasks till the holding of a free general election. The general election should be open to applications from representatives of political and mass organizations and prominent personages from various circles as candidates in the election by the people across the country by voting. To ensure that the election is conducted in a proper way, it should be carried out under the direct supervision of the U.N. secretary-general or his representative."

The statement says that the reshuffle of the government and other state apparatus of Democratic Kampuchea is aimed at facilitating the implementation of the new and strategic political line in order to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors in a more effective way. The strategic political line of Democratic Kampuchea is: "First, to achieve the broadest possible unity of the entire people and the entire nation of Kampuchea at home and abroad in accordance with the political programme of 'The Patriotic, and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea'; second, to unite with all the forces that can be united with in various countries of the world without consideration of their political inclinations with a view to compelling the Vietnamese aggressors to pull out of Kampuchea completely."

At the conference, Khieu Samphan was unanimously elected as provisional chairman of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea" until a national congress to be convened to adopt the political programme of the front and elect its formal chairman and Central Committee.

Statement on 'New Political Line'

OW270386 Beijing XINHUA in English 0333 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

["Kampuchean People's Task: To Rid Country of Vietnamese Aggressors"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--The sacred and supreme task confronting the Kampuchean nation and its entire people at present is to strike hard at the Vietnamese expansionist aggressors and drive them all out of Kampuchean territory. "To accomplish this new and strategic political task, we must unite the forces of the Kampuchean people and the whole nation at home and abroad and forge a front of great national union." This was proclaimed in the second part of the statement issued by the joint conference of the representatives of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Government and the National Army and government ministries and broadcast over Radio Democratic Kampuchea this morning. The second part outlines the Democratic Kampuchean Government's new and strategic political line at home and abroad.

It says: "At a time when our beloved Kampuchea, as dear as our lives, is suffering in the war flames, and at a time when the Kampuchean people and the whole nation are on the verge of extinction as a result of the war of genocide perpetrated by the Le Duan clique of Vietnam, our immediate task and prospect are no longer one of ideology, but one for defending the territory and nation of our beloved Kampuchea which is as dear as our lives." The statement says that this strategic task is set for the new historical period in which a struggle of life-and-death against the Vietnamese expansionist aggressors is going on.

"The Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea welcome and support those Kampuchean people who carry out struggles in various forms against the Vietnamese expansionist aggressors--who are carrying out territorial annexation and genocide in Kampuchea--no matter whether or not they have joined the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea."

"At the same time, in order to achieve the task of defending the territory, the people and the nation ultimately, the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea need assistance and cooperation, now as well as in the future, from all countries irrespective of their political colours, ideologies and beliefs." "Now, at a time when the Kampuchean nation and the entire people are facing the disasters of losing their territory and of national genocide, it is imperative for us to unite with the forces of all countries in the world to bring pressure to bear on the Le Duan clique of Vietnam, compelling it to withdraw all its aggressor troops from the Kampuchean territory and leave the Kampuchean people alone to decide the destiny of their country and choose their political system in a free, direct and secret-ballot election under the direct supervision of the U.N. secretary-general or his representative."

"From a long-term point of view, we still need assistance and cooperation from those countries which support the Kampuchean nation and people in preserving their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." The statement adds that in the future, Democratic Kampuchea will need assistance and cooperation from other countries to rehabilitate its economy, reconstruct the country, improve the livelihood of its people and defend the land.

"Therefore," it says, "the new and strategic political line of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is not one of expediency but one of a strategic nature. This line is aimed at uniting the Kampuchean nation and the entire Kampuchean people at home and abroad and uniting with the various forces of the world to oppose the Le Duan aggressive clique of Vietnam and permanently defend the Kampuchean nation, people and race."

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW270832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

["Kampuchean Ambassador Confirms Government Reshuffle"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, Pech Cheang, said here today that the announced government reorganization would help in uniting more broadly all nationalist forces at home and abroad to resist Vietnamese aggression and defend the country. The reorganization would also be instrumental in developing friendly relations with other countries irrespective of ideology and political tendencies and winning their sympathy and support, he added. He predicted that the reorganization would have a salutary effect on the just cause of the Kampuchean people's resistance.

Speaking at his press conference here this morning, he said that the government reorganization was decided at a joint conference of representatives of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Government and the National Army held between December 15 and 17. He acquainted the reporters with the major points of a statement issued by the conference and broadcast over Radio Democratic Kampuchea this morning.

The conference elected Khieu Samphan prime minister of the reorganized government, provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea. It also decided that Nuon Chea shall remain chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea. The government list announced by the ambassador consists of Ieng Sary who remains deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs and Son Sen deputy prime minister in charge of national defence, three ministers who retain their portfolio before the reorganization and six new members. Keat Chhon, who had been minister delegate to the prime minister in the Royal Government of National Union under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, is named minister of the Prime Minister's Office. Thiounn Mumm who had been minister of economy and finance in the former royal government is now chairman of the National Committee of Science and Technology.

Ambassador Pech Cheang told the press that the joint conference unanimously decided to set up a Supreme Commission of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea with Pol Pot as its chairman and commander-in-chief of the army.

The ambassador said, the joint conference decided that the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea should cease to function and the draft of "The Political Programme of the Kampuchean Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union" should become the provisional basic decree.

The ambassador read a press communique issued by the joint conference.

Answering the question what role would Samdech Norodom Sihanouk play, Pech Cheang said: Samdech Norodom Sihanouk opposes the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. He has demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so that Kampuchea will become an independent and sovereign state. Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has sent a message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recommending that he be appointed chairman of the Kampuchean Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union and head of state.

Referring to the significance of Kampuchea's current war against Vietnamese aggression and the role the United States should play, the ambassador said that Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea is linked with Soviet expansion. Moscow's aim is to control the Malacca Strait linking the Pacific and the Indian oceans. In the war against Soviet and Vietnamese aggression and expansion, all the peace-loving countries have a common interest. In this respect, the United States can play a role.

AFP Report

OW270656 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec. 27 (AFP)--Pech Cheang, the Khmer Rouge representative in Beijing, today urged the United States to join in the anti-Vietnamese struggle in Cambodia in order to prevent the Soviet Union from controlling the Strait of Malacca. Pech Cheang said at a press conference attended by Chinese Foreign Ministry officials, that the United States had a role to play alongside all "peace and justice-loving countries and people" in supporting the Khmer Rouge against Vietnamese aggression. The Democratic Kampuchean ambassador said that the aim of the Vietnamese offensive in Cambodia was to give the Soviet Union access to the Malacca Strait in order to control the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. This strategy was harmful to the interests of many countries, he commented.

Mr Pech Cheang said these countries, both in the region and in the whole world, should be vigilant and should support the Khmer Rouges. The ambassador was commenting on the government reshuffle in which President Khieu Samphan has replaced Pol Pot as prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea. The ambassador said the reshuffle would help to widen international support for the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mr Pech Cheang urged Sweden to reconsider its decision to authorize the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime to open a press office in Stockholm. He described the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh as "a puppet of the lowest king". The Khmer Rouge representative avoided any direct criticism of Sweden and thanked that country for supporting the United Nations resolution in favour of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. Mr Pech Cheang said that the Swedish decision authorizing the Heng Samrin press office was "not favourable" to the Cambodian people and constituted a "legalisation of Vietnamese aggression."

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In a reference to former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk he said that the prince, like any Cambodian citizen or politician, would be able to participate in future elections under United Nations supervision after a Vietnamese withdrawal from the country. Mr Pech Cheang said he was sorry that he had so far been unable to meet Prince Sihanouk despite repeated requests. He acknowledged that the former head of state was determined to fight for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and for his country's independence.

The ambassador said that the present Vietnamese offensive in Cambodia had basically failed and claimed that Hanoi's troops had been immobilized by Khmer Rouge attacks. He said that the Heng Samrin regime was "entirely in Vietnamese hands" and "a total nullity". "This regime was created by Vietnamese guns, planes and tanks. If the Vietnamese withdrew, the men of the Heng Samrin regime would within 24 hours or even before that have fled the country," he added.

THAILAND DECIDES TO INCREASE DEFENSE CAPABILITIES

OW251240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 25 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said here yesterday that Thailand will further enhance its defence capabilities in the border area to cope with the possible invasion by foreign troops amid growing tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand made the decision after learning that the Vietnamese aggressor troops are prepared to launch large-scale offensives against the army of Democratic Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. It was reported that eight Vietnamese divisions equipped with tanks and artillery pieces have been sent recently to the east of Poipet, in western Kampuchea, only 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Thai frontier guards have been on the alert and tanks and other weapons moved to the border area. International relief organizations have also made preparations for the evacuation of refugees and border inhabitants.

XINHUA DETAILS SRV BORDER PROVOCATIONS 11-20 DEC

OW251547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec--Armed Vietnamese personnel continued to create bloody incidents and killed or wounded many of our border inhabitants in the border areas of Yunnan and Guangxi in mid-December.

At 0830 on 13 December, more than 100 armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into the Taoguochoong area in Malipo County, Yunnan, wildly opened fire on villages and farms, killed and wounded many commune members and workers and destroyed many civilian houses. Our border guards and militia were forced to fight back in self-defense and drove the aggressors out of Chinese territory. On the morning of the same day, Vietnamese troops also fired at our border patrol team in Ningming County, Guangxi, making it impossible for normal conduct of patrol work.

At 1010 on 15 December, Vietnamese troops wildly fired at our commune members working in the field in Dongxing township, Fangcheng County, Guangxi, seriously wounding one of them.

On the morning of 18 December, Vietnamese troops fired at our commune members working in the fields at Naguan village, Shukou commune, Longzhou County, and Tongwei village, Tongzhong commune, Fangcheng County, both in Guangxi, seriously threatening the lives of our border inhabitants and disrupting normal production work.

According to statistics compiled by departments concerned, Vietnamese troops caused 74 armed provocations along the borders of Yunnan and Guangxi from 11 to 20 December. Forty-two such incidents took place along the Guangxi border and 32 along the Yunnan border.

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IRAN ANNOUNCES INCREASED SECURITY FOR EMBASSIES

OW261336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 26 (XINHUA)--Foreign embassies and residences of ambassadors and representatives of foreign governments in Tehran will be subject to much stricter security measures, announced Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday in response to the recent attack on the home of the Syrian ambassador, according to the Tehran press today.

Announcing the new measures, Qotbzadeh reiterated that all embassies are the legal territories of their respective countries and to honor this fact is the duty of one and all. He asked the public, in particular the local residents near embassy buildings, in the event of witnessing any suspicious activities, to inform the security forces or the Revolutionary Guards corps immediately.

On December 23, unidentified gunmen attacked the residence of the Syrian ambassador in Tehran. It was reported that Iranian guard reinforcements rushed to the scene but the gunmen then escaped in a waiting car.

KUWAIT OPPOSES U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

OW270736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--Kuwait will oppose any U.N. Security Council proposal for economic measures against Iran, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah said in Kuwait yesterday, according to reports from that city.

Kuwait was against any such moves, he said, just as it disagreed with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and seizure of hostages, as well as the freezing of Iranian assets in the United States.

He held that the embassy problem should be solved through concerted moves.

SOMALIA DENIES OFFERING PORT FACILITIES TO U.S.

OW261630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Mogadishu, December 26 (XINHUA)--Somali Minister of Information and National Guidance Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein denied here today the report that Somalia has offered the United States access to the base at the port of Berbera.

At a press conference the Minister stated that there was a lot of speculations about the recent visit by an American delegation to Somalia. During their visit, he added, the Americans did not ask any military bases to be offered in Somalia. "From our side, therefore," he said, "there is no concession of this sort."

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EGYPT'S KHALIL ON SOVIET PRESENCE IN RED SEA

OW240820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, December 23 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Mustafa Khalil declared tonight that Egypt will not keep silent if the Soviet Union intends to blockade the Red Sea by its presence there.

In an interview with Cairo Radio, the prime minister pointed out that Egypt's stand towards the Soviet presence in the Red Sea is clear-cut and firm. Egypt rejects any interference in the affairs of the Arab states from outside, he added. The relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, he stressed, should be established on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Prime Minister Khalil stated that Egypt has not negotiated with Israel for a unilateral peace but rather a peace within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem with the Palestine issue at the core. He expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would make positive efforts for the solution of the Middle East problem instead of confronting with Egypt.

'ARAFAT LETTER EXPRESSES THANKS TO HUA GUOFENG

OW231248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has sent a letter to Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, expressing, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian people, his thanks for the firm support of the Chinese premier to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The letter, dated December 3, is a reply to the message sent by the Chinese premier to the United Nations International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian people.

'Arafat wrote, "The Palestinian people firmly believe in the justice of their cause and the legitimate rights to have their homeland." "Siding with the cause of the Palestinian people by their friends, particularly the great Chinese people and the friendly Chinese leaders, constitutes a fundamental condition for the inevitable victory of the Palestinian people," he added.

'Arafat continued, "We are deeply grateful to the great Chinese people for their principled stand in staunchly supporting our just and legitimate struggle for liberation, independence, and for the realization of Arab national independence, unity and progress."

"The Palestinian people and the Arab nation attach importance to and desire the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity with the Chinese people," 'Arafat wrote.

XINHUA ON SOUTH AFRICA'S 'CONSTELLATION' PLAN

OW151348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 15 Dec 79 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "South Africa's 'Constellation' Programme"]

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) --The South African racist regime is vigorously pushing the "constellation of southern African countries" plan. It is a strategic plan to form a southern African military and economic alliance controlled by Pretoria.

In a defence white paper published last April, South Africa's Prime Minister P. W. Botha broached the "concept of mutual defence against a common enemy" and a "geo-economic community of interests" in southern Africa. Later he told Parliament that South Africa would work towards a "constellation of southern African states" and towards the signing of a "non-aggression pact" among a "cooperating" bloc of southern African states.

The official weekly BEELD said that "the idea of the formation of a southern African bloc becomes increasingly relevant politics."

The South African authorities have failed to set up a "buffer zone" on the northern border because of the development of the liberation struggles of the Zimbabwean and Namibian peoples and the intensification of the rivalry there between the two superpowers. In replacing a "buffer zone" with the "constellation" plan, South Africa has its ambitious strategic aim.

To boost its declining racist rule, the Pretoria regime wants to form a military and economic alliance of the racist forces in the region with itself as the mainstay and dragging in the neighbouring African independent states so as to exercise political and economic control over and plunder the neighbouring African states.

In addition, it wants to pose as a country on "friendly terms" with other African states so as to extricate itself from an increasingly isolated situation in Africa and the world.

Waving the olive branch of "peace", "friendship" and "cooperation", the South African regime is trying to incorporate the neighbouring independent African countries into its constellation scheme. But, witnessing large numbers of black brothers still under racist rule, the African countries which had suffered from racist and colonialist domination will not be fooled by this deceitful scheme.

The scheme met with strong condemnation and opposition from African countries as soon as it was announced. Zambian President Kaunda denounced it as a dangerous South African plot to overthrow the legitimate governments of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and other neighbour countries and incorporate them as Pretoria's satellites into the constellation scheme.

The Botswana Government issued a statement opposing this constellation scheme.

Lesotho Foreign Minister Charles Molapo said that his country rejected the "constellation of southern African states" schemed by the South African racist regime. "We wish apartheid would go the way of all flesh", he stressed.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution condemning the South African plan to create a "constellation of states" in southern Africa as a scheme for the perpetuation of racist rule.

Due to historical and geographical reasons, several southern African countries are still subjected to South African economic control and exploitation. The neighbouring independent African countries have been calling for closer unity and cooperation to resist South African blackmail and control. Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola held the southern Africa development coordination conference in Dar es Salaam last July which adopted a draft declaration entitled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation". Quett Masire, vice-president of Botswana and chairman of the conference, pointed out that "southern African regional development must be designed and implemented by southern Africans". "We must free our economies from dependence on South Africa, overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and coordinate our regional and national development," he said.

Expressing clearly their firm determination to develop economy independently and freely, these countries have dealt a powerful blow to the expansionist "constellation" scheme of South Africa.

JI PENGFEI MEETS OUTGOING RWANDAN AMBASSADOR

OW261334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this afternoon with Nyandwi Tharcisse, ambassador of Rwanda to China, who will soon leave for home at the end of his term of office.

BENIN HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVES CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM

OW261652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Cotonou, December 26 (XINHUA)--Captain Issifou Bouraima, Beninese minister of health, received here today the second group of the Chinese medical team who arrived here on December 24. On behalf of his government, Minister Bouraima expressed warm welcome to the Chinese medical team.

Chinese Ambassador to Benin Zhang Junhua was present.

PRC, ECUADOR ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Joint Communiqué

OW261514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--The Chinese and Ecuadorean governments have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level effective from January 2, 1980.

A joint communiqué to this effect was signed by Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations Chen Chu and his Ecuadorean counterpart Miguel Albornoz on behalf of their respective governments on December 24 in New York.

The joint communiqué reads:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, in conformity with the interests and desire of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level effective from January 2, 1980.

"The Government of the Republic of Ecuador recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. The Chinese Government reaffirms that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the Republic of Ecuador takes note of this position of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China appreciates the efforts made by the government and people of the Republic of Ecuador to defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy and supports the position of the government and people of Ecuador to defend their maritime rights over 200 nautical miles.

"The two governments agree to develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador have agreed to exchange ambassadors within a short time and mutually to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of the functions of diplomatic missions in their respective capitals."

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW261646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Ecuador on January 2, 1980 constitutes "the first major event in the annals of Sino-Latin American relations in the 80's", and "we extend our warm congratulations on this significant onset of the coming decade," says a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial today.

The editorial recalls that contacts between China and Latin America have increased considerably in the 70's though in the 60's they were quite few. "We are confident that with the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Republic of Ecuador as a good start, the 80's will witness greater development in our relations with Latin America", the editorial notes.

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Reviewing the friendly relations between the two countries in the past decades, the editorial points out that as early as in the early 70's, the then Ecuadorean Government recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and took initiative to declare its severance of diplomatic relations with the Taiwan authorities. In recent years, the intercourse between China and Ecuador in economy and trade, culture and sports, etc. has developed steadily. "We believe that, with joint efforts to be made by both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples will grow further", the editorial says.

The editorial says that the new Ecuadorean Government led by President Jaime Roldos has pledged to carry out "prudent and bold" reforms to turn Ecuador into "a" country with modern economy and participatory democracy, integral justice and a spirit of solidarity". In external relations, the new government advocated the establishment and development of relations with all countries in the world and has continued to pursue the policy of non-alignment and the policy of supporting the Third World, it notes.

China wishes to promote friendly cooperations and increase contacts with more Latin American countries, the editorial stresses.

U.S. EXTENDS LOANS TO CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

OW202156 Beijing XINHUA in English 2126 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Georgetown, December 20 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government has agreed to provide loans totalling 17.5 million U.S. dollars for three countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and a grant of 2.5 million dollars to other eight CARICOM countries, according to a report from Bridgetown.

Agreements authorizing the transfer of funds from U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) were signed in Bridgetown yesterday.

Out of the 17.5 million U.S. dollars, 10 million will go to the Jamaica, 5 million to Guyana and 2.5 million to Barbados. The 2.5-million-U.S.-dollar grant will be shared by Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The assistance represents U.S. second pledge of cash to multi-million-dollar Caribbean Development Facility (CDF), which was set up last year after the meeting of Caribbean leaders and international aid donors.

COSTA RICANS STRIKE AMERICAN-OWNED COMPANY

OW221236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] San Jose, December 21 (XINHUA)--5,000 Costa Rican banana workers of the American-owned Standard Fruit Company in Limon Province announced a strike today in protest against the company's failure to implement the collective labour contract signed two months ago. Union sources said that the company had failed to abide by a provision of the contract establishing a seven-hour working day for farm workers. Moreover, the company has violated 22 provisions of the contract. The trade unions declared that they will continue their strike until the company carries out the contract.

XINHUA CARRIES MAO FOREWORDS TO 'TWO RURAL INVESTIGATIONS'

OW261232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1646 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Forewords to Two Rural Investigation Reports Written by Mao Zedong]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec--1. Foreword to the Investigation Report on Xingguo County

The Red Army's First Front Army returned to Jiangxi Province in September 1930 after attacking Changsha City. The First Front Army then broke through Jian and arrived in the Yuanshui River area in early October. Xingguo County sent many peasants to join the Red Army, and I took the opportunity to make an investigation report on Xingguo's No 10 District, that is, the Yongfeng District. I invited Fu Jiting, Li Changying, Wen Fengzhang, Chen Zhenshan, Zhong Dewu, Huang Dachun, Lu Beiping and Lei Hanxiang to attend the investigation meetings. The investigations started in late October, and the meetings were held in Luofang of Xinyu County. The investigation meetings lasted an entire week.

Located at the juncture of Xingguo, Ganxian and Wanan counties, Yongfeng District is divided into four townships [xiang 6743]: The first township is the former Lingyuan Ward; the second is Dongliang Ward; the third is Shankeng Ward; and the fourth is Jiangtuan Ward. Yongfengyu, in the second township, is the political and economic center of Yongfeng District. Yongfeng District's population is: 3,000, in the first village; 800 in the second; 3,000 in the third; and 2,000 in the fourth, totaling 8,800. Since this district is located at the juncture of Xingguo, Ganxian and Wanan counties, understanding the situation here will provide us with a fairly clear picture of Ganxian and Wanan counties and of the land reform struggle throughout southern Jiangxi.

In formulating a practical policy, it is necessary to act in accordance with the actual conditions. What we think of behind closed doors and what we learn from a sloppily written report are definitely not the actual conditions. It is dangerous to decide on a policy in accordance with "assumptions" or on the basis of unrealistic reports. The party leadership's failure to act according to the actual conditions is the reason many mistakes were previously committed in the Red zones [soviet zones]. Therefore, it is very necessary to conduct a thoroughgoing, practical, scientific investigation. Generally speaking, my investigation is still not penetrating enough, but it is still better than those which I conducted in the past.

First, eight families were investigated, which is something I had never done before. If such an investigation is not conducted, one will not really obtain a fundamental concept of the rural areas. Second, investigations were made on the manifestation of different classes in the land reform struggle, which I once carried out, but only incompletely, during my previous investigation in Xunwu County. The shortcomings of that investigation find expression in our failure to investigate the status of children and women, to investigate trading conditions and compare them with commodity prices, to investigate the conditions of agricultural production following the completion of land distribution, and to investigate the cultural conditions as a whole. All this should have been investigated, but since the enemy began to attack Luofang and the Red Army decided to lure the enemy's troops in deep, we had no choice but to end our investigation meetings.

The following materials were obtained by raising one question after another on the investigation program I put forward and then engaging in discussions. All the conclusions I put forward were first agreed on by the eight comrades and then put in the records. With regard to some questions, conclusions were not drawn, but their answers only described. Our investigation meetings were vivid and interesting. We held two or three sessions each day, and sometimes meetings lasted late into the evening but we never tired.

I would like to express sincere thanks to these comrades, some of whom are party members but most of whom are not.

Postscript after compilation in Xiaobuwei of Ningdu, 26 January 1931.

2. Foreword to the Investigation Report on Xunwu County

Compared to my previous investigations, this is the largest in scale. I have previously conducted systematic investigations on Xiangtan, Xiangxiang, Hengshan, Liling, Changsha, Yongxin and Ninggang. The investigations on the five localities of Hunan were conducted during the great revolutionary period (January 1927), whereas the two on Yongxin and Ninggang were made during the Jianggangshan period (November 1927). Kept by my wife [ai ren 1947 0086] Yang Kaihui, the investigation reports on the five Hunan localities were most likely lost after she was killed. The two other reports on Yongxin and Ninggang, which were in the hands of a friend who lived in the Jianggangshan area, were also destroyed when the Red Army left the Jianggangshan Mountains in January 1929 when under attack by Giang Gui's troops.

I would not be concerned if I had lost any other things, but I constantly think about having lost these investigation reports (especially the two reports on Hengshan and Yongxin), and I shall never forget them. The investigation report on Xunwu was made in May 1930 when the Fourth Army arrived in Xunwu County, that is, following the conclusion of the Botou conference (the joint conference called by the Frontline Committee of the Fourth Army and the Special Committee of West Jiangxi on 7 February) and before the opening of the Tingzhou conference (the joint conference called by the Frontline Committee of the Fourth Army and the Special Committee of West Fujian in June). Aside from lacking a complete understanding of the questions concerning rich peasants in China, I was at that time completely a layman as far as the commercial situation was concerned. It was for this reason that I conducted this investigation with strenuous efforts.

The person who helped me organize this investigation throughout the entire period of work was Comrade Hu Pai, party secretary of Xunwu County (a native of Huang District, middle school student and bankrupt small landlord who once served as a primary school teacher, member of the county-level revolutionary committee and chairman of the county soviet). Four persons who provided me with large amounts of materials were: Ku Yumei (a 59-year-old native grocery store owner who once served as head of the county's chamber of commerce); Fan Daming (a 51-year-old poor peasant, employee of the county soviet and native of the suburban area); Zhao Jingqing (a 30-year-old middle peasant from Shuangqiao District who worked as a blacksmith and small merchant and was promoted from a common soldier to platoon leader under the command of Chen Jiongming and is now a member of the county's soviet committee); and Liu Lingfan (a 27-year-old employee of the county's revenue office and concurrently in charge of procurement and a native of the suburban area who is now chairman of the suburban soviet). They always attended the investigation meetings.

I also received some materials from Li Dashun (a 28-year-old poor peasant who once served as a member of the district soviet) and Liu Maozai (a 50-year-old candidate for the lowest degree under the former civil service examination system who declined from a small landlord to a poor person, once owned a gambling establishment and engaged in small business and served as a member of the county revolutionary committee and who is now a member of the district soviet). They attended our investigation meetings occasionally.

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Others who attended our investigation meetings once or twice were: Liu Xingwu (a 46-year-old peasant who once engaged in small business and was a native of the suburban area and a member of the village soviet); Zhong Buying (a 23-year-old student of the teachers training school in Mei County, chairman of the district government and a native of Shipaixia); Chen Zhuoyun (a 39-year-old graduate of the Zizhi Research Institute who was a seamstress and primary school teacher and engaged in small business); and Guo Jingru (a 62-year-old native of the suburban area who once passed the imperial examination at the county level and worked as a primary school teacher). They occasionally attended the investigation meetings to provide us with information.

The 11 people mentioned above and myself conducted the investigation meetings. I acted as the chairman and kept the records. Our meetings lasted some 10 days. Thanks to the mass mobilization work launched by the various units of the Red Army in Anyuan, Xunwu and Pingyuan, we had enough time to hold our investigation meetings.

Since Xunwu County is located at the juncture of Fujian, Guangdong and Jiangsi, knowing the situation of this county will provide us with a fairly clear picture of all other counties at the juncture of these three provinces.

There is a major shortcoming in this investigation, which, in fact, was conducted without analyzing the middle peasants, farm laborers and hooligans. Another shortcoming is that we did not treat separately the land owned by rich peasants, middle peasants and poor peasants when dealing with the "distribution of the original land."

[Written in] Xiaobu of Ningdu, 2 February 1931.

REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR OF 'ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT'

OW270310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--China's first year of economic readjustment, 1979, saw growth in agriculture and light industry, bigger supplies of consumer goods, more new housing and higher incomes for its people in general.

There was a 24.8 percent rise on the average in state purchasing prices for farm products, including grain, cotton, oil, pigs, poultry, eggs and a dozen other commodities. The government reduced or did not levy agricultural taxes for some communes which have low incomes and industrial taxes for some commune-run enterprises. This means a rise in income of more than 9 billion for the rural communes and the 800 million peasants.

Investment in agriculture increased to 14 percent of total state investment as compared to 10.7 percent in 1978.

These measures have helped to readjust the relations between industry and agriculture and between the state, the collective and the individual. The peasants are more enthusiastic about farm production, and urban residents now have a wider choice of food on the market. Following the readjustment of proportions between heavy industry and light industry, priority in fuel supply, power and raw materials was given to the light and textile industries. State investment and bank loans were increased. The government allocated much more money for upgrading textile mills and light industrial enterprises this year than last. In the last five months, the light and textile industries reported a 15 percent growth in gross output over the same 1978 period, while heavy industry had a 10.1 percent increase. More than 2,000 factories which produced inferior products or had high consumption of energy and raw materials were closed down or shifted to the manufacture of other products.

The Baoshan steel complex in Shanghai, the Gezhouba power station on the Yangtze River, the Longyangxi power station on the Yellow River and other key projects received more building materials and manpower. Meanwhile, 330 projects not urgently needed were postponed or cancelled.

About 1,600 factories were granted more freedom in management in a trial go at reforming the managerial system. Results to date show expanded production and more profit.

The steady growth in industrial production has brought the biggest increase in the supply of consumer goods in the past two decades. Estimates are that total volume of retail sales will exceed 1978 by at least 10 per cent.

For the third year in a row, import and export trade has made big advances while keeping to the guideline of self-reliance in the main.

The government has adopted more flexible measures in the use of foreign loans and the introduction of up-to-date technology. The Bank of China concluded a number of agreements on loans with non-governmental banks of France, Italy, Japan, the U.S.A. and other countries. Big compensatory trade projects are being discussed. In areas of the Yellow Sea and the South China Sea, Chinese technicians, in cooperation with British, French and U.S. technicians, are prospecting for oil.

Since the law on joint ventures between China and foreign countries was promulgated on July 1, many firms from Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the U.S.A. have started negotiations with China.

The initial economic successes this year have improved the people's livelihood. In the first eleven months, over seven million jobless people in cities and towns were provided work in both state and collective enterprises. A wage increase retroactive to November 1979 will be given to 40 per cent of the office and industrial workers, this is the second wage rise since 1977.

New urban housing scheduled to be completed by the end of the year is expected to cover a total floor space of 40 million square metres, surpassing last year by 28.5 per cent. State outlay for urban residential housing construction this year was 83.7 per cent more than last year.

According to the State Planning Commission and State Economic Commission, the proportion of state investment for agriculture and light industry will be higher in 1980. Heavy industry will stress growth of energy sources, while technical transformation of the railways and harbours is to be stepped up. Industrial departments are being called on to revamp enterprises, boost production and practise economy.

More attention will be paid to the living standards of the people next year. The rate of accumulation was lower this year than in 1978, and efforts will be made to cut it down further in 1980.

The government will concentrate on reforming the nation's economic system and continue to implement the readjustment policy which is scheduled for a three-year period.

FANG YI, DENG YINGCHAO, HU YAOBANG ATTEND EDUCATION MEETING

OW211146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec--The National Committee of the Chinese Educational Workers Trade Union held a national work conference from 6 to 19 December in Beijing to review the union's past work and study and define the union's fundamental policy and current tasks.

The conference was attended by leading members of the educational workers trade unions from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, cities and counties, as well as trade unionists. Fang Ming, vice chairman of the Chinese Educational Workers Trade Union, presided.

During the conference, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier, Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, Hu Yaobang, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and director of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department, as well as leading members of the Ministry of Education, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the CYL Central Committee, met with all the representatives to the conference at the Great Hall of the People. Fang Yi, Deng Yingchao and Hu Yaobang addressed the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Fang Yi pointed out: As a very important trade, education serves the purpose of training able hands for the four modernizations. If the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation are not raised to a great extent, it will be impossible to build a modern socialist country.

He said: It is necessary to vigorously publicize the viewpoint that the intellectuals constitute an important component part of the working class and to thoroughly eliminate the various forms of discrimination against intellectuals still in existence. The educational workers trade union is an important bridge linking the party with intellectuals in scientific and educational circles. It can supervise and promote the work of educational and scientific administrative organs and can also do something against bureaucracy. The union should serve teachers and scientific research workers by reflecting their views, demands, aspirations and calls and by caring for their well-being.

He added: Though the teachers and scientific research workers understand the country's difficulties very well, leading cadres at all levels should further explain to them the difficulties and effectively and conscientiously do well work that requires some effort. By so doing, the broad masses of the people will correctly handle the relations among the state, collective and individuals, integrate immediate with long-term interests and combine individual with collective interests. The union should help the party and leading educational and scientific administrative departments discover, select and train able people. It should also oppose any waste or constraints on able personnel.

In her speech, Comrade Deng Yingchao touched on the importance of union work and improving the quality of union work. She said: The union serves well over 10 million educational workers, who in turn are responsible for the training of some 210 million students. This accounts for nearly a quarter of the country's total population. It is, therefore, a glorious and arduous task, a task that needs extreme care and patience. It is hoped that comrades of the union will strengthen their sense of responsibility and will, with new vitality, new features and new attitudes they ought to possess in the new Long March, work and contribute their efforts toward realizing the four modernizations.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that at present there are three important problems in the field of education that must be clearly defined and solved by comrades of the whole party and the educational circles:

1. Educators must first receive an education. Particularly, leading cadres engaged in educational work should study hard and become professionals before assuming leadership posts.
2. The principle of all-round moral, intellectual and physical development in training qualified personnel for the modernization program should be upheld.
3. Teaching methods should be diversified to meet the varied needs of young people for an education.

Comrade Yu Yaobang said: The union should do well the work for the working class, resolutely safeguard the rights of workers as masters of the country, care for the livelihood of staff members and workers, bring the working class' socialist enthusiasm into play and constantly raise workers' communist consciousness.

The conference reviewed certain problems in the history of the educational workers trade union in light of the principle that practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. The comrades at the conference held: Treating intellectuals as part of the bourgeoisie and regarding the educational workers trade union as the "spokesman of the bourgeoisie" is the root cause of deviations, and this must be removed. With the revival of the educational workers trade union, educational workers have returned to the ranks of the working class, order has been brought out of chaos and the party's policy toward intellectuals has been implemented organizationally. This is of great significance.

The conference held that the fundamental policy of the educational workers trade union in the new historical period is: Led by the party and working closely with the administrative leadership, it should take teaching and scientific research as its central task; unite with and help educational workers to constantly raise their political consciousness and professional ability; pay attention to the material and cultural life of educational workers; protect their democratic rights and vital interests; bring the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of educational workers into play; and strive to improve the quality of education, raise the level of scientific research, train able people with all-round moral, intellectual and physical development and realize the four socialist modernizations.

The conference further held: At present, the educational workers trade union should emphasize doing well the following work: Assisting party organizations in effectively implementing the policy toward intellectuals and bringing into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of educational workers so as to work for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind; actively organizing professional activities of a mass nature and constantly raising the professional level of educational workers; running schools in a democratic way and safeguarding the democratic rights of educational workers as masters of their own affairs; and paying attention to educational workers' material and cultural life and helping administrative leadership overcome certain actual difficulties confronted by educational workers.

At the conference, the representatives exchanged experiences of primary and secondary schools in carrying out the work-study program and experiences of institutions of higher learning in increasing income, reducing expenditures and improving the well-being of educational workers. After discussion, the conference approved the opinions concerning the work of grassroots trade unions in primary and secondary schools.

AFP: PLA AIDS IMPOSING LAW, ORDER IN NINE PROVINCES

OW230813 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec 23 (AFP)--Worried Chinese authorities have called on the army to impose law and order in nine provinces, and further executions, including that of the leader of an arms and drug ring, have been carried out in a bid to control an outbreak of crime. Local radio and other sources spoke today of "a very serious situation" in some towns, with "feudal armed fights between clans," while senior officials were warned not to "cover up" for the crimes of their children and help them to escape justice.

The nine provinces where the army had to intervene to help the police are Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi, Hubei, Fujian, Guangxi, Guangdong, Jilin and Xinjiang, ranging from the north-east to the extreme west and the south to the centre of the country. In Shaanxi, and especially at Yanan, where the communists settled after the Long March of the '30s, the railways were reported to be unsafe and armed bands had attacked police, while at Urumqi, in the west, troops were patrolling public places and around official buildings.

In Guangdong, the frontier province bordering on Hong Kong, the deputy head of the local administration attacked those who were behind gang warfare as well as "feudal superstition" in the countryside, gambling, and the destruction of forests and called for a halt to "the sinister wind of illegal emigration." The local radio at Kunming in the south-west said today that four people, including the leader of a drug and arms smuggling gang, were shot last December 10 after a trial and a meeting "of the masses" to judge 23 common criminals.

The sentences were preceded by a strong reminder from the commander of the Kunming military region General Yang Dezhi to army officers, "particularly high ranking ones," that they were forbidden to protect their children who were involved in criminal matters, "whatever the circumstances." The appeal, made at the mass meeting of 5,000 people, was similar to one made in Anhui to Communist Party officials, and suggested to observers that at least some of the offenders were from influential families.

The Kunming radio named those executed as Qu Deliang, leader of a gang of 15 arms and drug smugglers, and Luo Yunkang, Dai Dejin and Hua Qisheng, all convicted of murder. Qu's principal henchman, Zhang Mingzhi, was given a two year suspended death sentence while other prisoners convicted of theft, looting, fraud, rape and other violent crimes, were given up to life terms in prison.

Other incidents, including "unbridled criminal activities" in Shandong Province, according to Governor Bai Ruping, and "rather a lot of crimes" in Guizhou, according to the local newspaper, indicated to observers a sudden worsening of the situation in the provinces.

The authorities said today, without giving details, that the Supreme Court had put into effect a series of "regulations" for revising the death penalty, which observers noted had been widely used recently. The aim of the crackdown on crime is to bring home to Chinese public opinion the problems a sharp increase in offences and especially of juvenile delinquency in towns, observers said. The actions also have a political angle, the observers added, with appeals such as one reported by Kunming radio to dissidents who have "pursued capitalist liberty" to fall into line.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES LEFTIST DEVIATION, RASH ADVANCES

HK211142 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Lu Wei: "Is Socialist Construction Free From 'Leftist Deviation' and Rash Advances?"]

[Text] The course of history is full of twists and turns. The question of whether or not socialist construction is free from "leftist deviation" and rash advances, which was raised, debated and decided on during the 1950s, is again put forward for study under new historical conditions. This question has to be correctly answered according to what actually occurred in history.

How Did Opposition to "Leftist Deviation" and Rash Advances Become a Forbidden Zone?

The story goes back to 1956.

On 20 June RENMIN RIBAO published an editorial entitled "It is Necessary To Oppose Conservatism as Well as Impetuosity," discussing the question of opposing rash advances. The editorial pointed out the shortcomings existing at that time: "On the one hand, right conservative ideas are still causing mischief; on the other hand, tendencies toward rash advances have recently emerged in certain branches of our work. We tend to do things too rashly and set our plans too high and have not fully considered the actual possibilities." "We go after quantity and speed without considering the order of priorities and the possibility of objective conditions and undertake full-scale reconstruction all at once in an attempt to accomplish everything overnight." The editorial also emphatically pointed out: "We must adopt a realistic attitude in dealing with the question of opposing conservatism and rash advances."

Did the main point of discussion raised by the editorial tally with the actual conditions at that time? Yes. There were, indeed, certain tendencies toward rash advances in socialist construction in those years. The party Central Committee had already discovered these tendencies and urged the whole party to take note of and rectify them. For example, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out in his report to the second session of the second political consultative conference on 30 January 1956: "We should strive to do things which objectively can be accomplished through hard work. Unless we do this, we will make the mistake of right conservatism. We should also take care not to go beyond what is permitted by actual conditions and do things which objectively cannot be accomplished. Otherwise, we will make the mistake of blind advances." On 15 June that year, Comrade Li Xiannian further pointed out in his report on the final state accounts and draft state budget to the third session of the First NPC: "When we oppose conservatism, we must at the same time oppose tendencies toward rash advances which have emerged in many departments and localities over the last few months. The result of rash advances cannot help push forward the socialist cause; it can only bring losses."

However, this editorial became the target of repeated criticism after its publication. Since then, an unwritten law came into being: We can only oppose conservatism but not rash advances; we can only oppose rightism but not "leftism." By 1958, cases of "left" deviationist rash advances rapidly increased. Under the slogan of "Great Leap Forward," some people became swell-headed and wanted to "usher in communism after 3 months of fighting." They whipped up a typhoon of the 12th grade, tried to effect the transition to communism prematurely, ordered people about arbitrarily, thus inflicting extremely painful losses upon the socialist cause.

In 1959, the struggle to oppose "right opportunism" was waged. Some people even emphatically pointed out that right opportunist ideas "exist not only in departments of economic work but also in cultural and educational departments, in fact in all departments and localities. Such ideas exist in high-level leadership organs and can certainly be found in the grassroots units." Thus, the whole party was mobilized to oppose rightism at all levels, from the central down to the grassroots. Anyone who stated their views on the basis of facts was branded a "right opportunist." Chen Boda, and later on that so-called "adviser," put on the airs of "theoretical authorities" and made a summation of this struggle from the theoretical plane. That crafty old "adviser" cooked up the so-called theory of "fellow travelers" and allegedly discovered the "class origin" of "right opportunism." In his sinister article entitled "The Struggle Between the Proletarian World Outlook and the Bourgeois World Outlook," Chen Boda explicitly advanced this theory for the first time: "In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction," "right opportunism is the main danger in our party." Consequently, the unwritten law that we can only oppose rightism but not "leftism" was raised to the plane of the "objective law" of socialist revolution and construction.

However, punishment was on our heels--the disaster of what we called "the 3 years of difficulties." It was not until subjectivism was rebuffed by objective reality that our party realistically adopted the correct policy of readjustment, consolidating, restructuring and improving standards. As a result, the economy quickly returned to normal and the situation took a turn for the better. However, since we had not thoroughly exposed and criticized the mistakes of "left" deviationist rash advances which cropped up several years ago from the plane of theory and world outlook and had only worked out a temporary solution without getting to the root of the problem, "leftist" tendencies again developed as the situation improved, culminating in the formation of a most vicious ultraleftist line which was boosted and exploited by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution.

Is Opposition to "Leftist Deviation" and Rash Advances in Accord With Marxism-Leninism?

Do we have to oppose "leftist deviation" and rash advances in socialist economic construction? Is it in accord with Marxism-Leninism to oppose "leftist deviation" and rash advances on the basis of facts? Here, let us make a general analysis of the different manifestations of "leftist deviation" and rash advances during the past years, particularly in the year 1958.

IF WE ONE-SIDEDLY EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO CONSTANTLY TRANSFORM THE RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION REGARDLESS OF THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVE FORCES, WE WILL BRING ABOUT 'LEFTIST DEVIATION' IN PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES.

Marxism holds that the relations of production must correspond with the nature of the productive forces. This is an objective law. However, many comrades have a peculiar way of judging whether or not the relations of production are advanced. To them, it seems that the higher the degree of public ownership and the bigger the scale of collectivization, the more advanced the relations of production are. Therefore, they advocate constant changes in rural economic relations and all out efforts to "raise the level of public ownership." They consider a newly established economic organization as old even before it can secure its position and start a new reform and even before the last one is completed and the people have a chance to catch their breath. What happened in 1958 was a case in point. At that time, some localities one-sidedly went after a "larger size and a higher degree of public ownership." [paragraph continues]

They clamored that all private plots and privately raised livestock should be "turned over to the collective"; that all land, funds and manpower should be "placed under unified state control"; and that "the quasiswage system should be integrated with the quasisupply system." With the setting up of public mess halls, even the matter of eating was socialized. Did these "constant reforms" lead to "steady advances"? No. There is only one criterion for judging whether or not a certain relation of production is advanced, that is, find out whether it corresponds with the productive forces and to what extent. If it corresponds, it can promote the development of the productive forces and is advanced; if not, it will hinder the development of the productive forces and is not advanced. There are two cases to this. The first one is that the relations of production cannot keep up with the requirement of the productive forces and becomes shackles tying down the development of the productive forces. We were quite mindful of and on the alert against this discordance in the past. However, we did not pay enough attention to the other discordance, that is, the state in which the relations of production are too advanced for the productive forces to be of any good. Experience shows that when the proletariat has seized political power and is in a position to muster the strength of the superstructure to reform the relations of production of its own accord, it should pay special attention to reforming the conditions and limits of the relations of production and prevent an emergence of the latter kind of discordance. If we arbitrarily muster the strength of the superstructure to establish a certain new relation of production prematurely before the productive forces have developed to a given level, then this so-called "advanced relation of production" is not really "advanced." On the contrary, it is only a rash advance which will disrupt the development of the productive forces from the "left" side.

IF WE GO AGAINST THE OBJECTIVE LAW OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND LAY UNDUE EMPHASIS ON MASS MOVEMENTS, WE WILL BRING ABOUT "LEFTIST DEVIATION" IN LEADERSHIP.

For years, we have been launching one movement after another not only in revolution but also in construction. In industry, we launched movements to make iron and steel and to excavate and transport coal. In agriculture, we also launched movements to carry out deep ploughing and close planting, accumulate manure and conserve water. Allegedly, this was the mass line of carrying out socialist construction and was "the magic weapon for building socialism at high speed." What is meant by the mass line? What is meant by the mass movement? The mass line is the line of "from the masses, to the masses"; it is the line of seeking truth from facts advocated by our party all along. The mass movement is one way of organizing and leading the masses to unfold the three great revolutionary movements; its aim is to mobilize and direct the broad masses to fight in coordination to accomplish a given task within a specified period of time. Obviously, the mass line and the mass movement are two different matters. It is truth that we must adhere to the mass line in everything we do, but we do not necessarily have to launch vigorous mass movements in whatever we do. In socialist construction, whether or not we should launch mass movements depends on the objective law of economic construction and whether they will help raise labor productivity. It has been proven by facts that not all mass movements can raise labor productivity. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in our country, the fundamental way to raise labor productivity was to introduce socialized mass production and establish an advanced technical foundation and system of scientific management suited to the system of public ownership. The new tasks and new conditions made it imperative for us to use a new method to lead the work of economic construction. What is the basic requirement of this new method? As Lenin pointed out: This task "cannot possibly be fulfilled by single acts of heroic fervor; it requires the most prolonged, most persistent and most difficult mass heroism in prosaic, everyday work." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 4, p 13) It calls for sustained, thorough and down-to-earth efforts in doing organizational, management and technical work. [paragraph continues]

However, under the slogans of "overthrowing" or "standardizing" one thing or another, we replaced close-knit organizations and scientific management with mass movements; and, under the slogan of opposing the mentality of "seeking material factors to the neglect of human ones," we replaced advanced material and technical means with large formation warfare. For this reason, we often rushed headlong into mass actions like a swarm of bees. On the surface, everything was done in a grand and spectacular way; but underneath it was a scene of confusion. Although the masses all worked themselves out, they achieved very little. Obviously, this kind of mass movement can only push aside the socialist economy. How can it be called "the only way to develop the productive forces at high speed"?

IF WE DISREGARD THE POSSIBILITY OF OBJECTIVE REALITY AND ONE-SIDEDLY EXAGGERATE MAN'S SUBJECTIVE INITIATIVE, WE WILL BRING ABOUT "LEFTIST DEVIATION" IN IDEOLOGY.

When we carry out construction, we must criticize "the theory that conditions decide everything: and the mentality of "seeing material factors to the neglect of human ones." This notion is correct in a certain sense. However, it also produces a certain type of abnormal psychology among some of our comrades. They regard the stressing of objective conditions as conservatism, the stressing of scientific analysis as right deviationist thinking and the stressing of material factors as the negation of the role of man. To them, it seems that "boosting the target again and again and raising the output again and again" is the most fashionable and revolutionary slogan. Thus, they often talk about "making twice as much" and "launching Sputniks" and go about publicizing things which everybody knows to be impossible as truth. It is true that the masses want to change the backward state of "poverty and blankness" as quickly as possible and the enthusiasm and vigor demonstrated by them are highly commendable. However, as Lenin pointed out: "Temper alone is not enough to lead the masses in a great revolutionary struggle, and such and such mistakes that very loyal adherents of the cause of the revolution are about to commit, or are committing, may damage the cause of the revolution." (ibid, p 234) Therefore, the higher the enthusiasm of the masses runs, the more necessary it is for the leaders to analyze soberly the objective conditions and proceed from reality in doing everything. All out slogans, tasks and aims must have an adequate and reliable basis. This is not "the theory that conditions decide everything." On the contrary, it is the basic requirement of seeking truth from facts. We can only "carry the Chaozu Lake with us as if it were a water ladle and irrigate where it is arid" in poetry. If we exercise leadership in construction with this kind of revolutionary romanticism, we are bound to get into big trouble. The reason is, we can never depart from given objective conditions in whatever we do. Marx once said: "Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by them, but under circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past." (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 603) What are the "circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past"? They are "poverty and blankness." If we insist on preaching that "it is not a matter of whether we can do it but whether we can think of it" and that "the land's output is proportional to the people's audacity" regardless of the objective conditions and the difficulties brought on by these two big mountains, we are adherents of "the theory of the unique importance of willpower." Practice shows that the method of magnifying subjective initiative to the extent of completely disregarding the objective conditions will only meet with punishment by the objective law in the end.

It can thus be seen that "leftist deviation" and rash advances in socialist construction are idealist rather than Marxist; they are erroneous tendencies which run counter to Marxism-Leninism, although people who entertain these erroneous ideas often have good subjective desires.

What Is "the Greatest Danger" That a Revolutionary Is Likely To Fall Into?

Lenin once said: "The greatest, perhaps the only danger that the genuine revolutionary is likely to fall into is that of exaggerating his revolutionism and forgetting the limits and conditions in which revolutionary methods are appropriate and can be successfully employed." (Lenin: Selected Works, Vol 4, p 575) Lenin's thesis has been repeatedly proven to be the objective truth in China's socialist revolution and construction. However, ever since opposition to "leftist deviation" and rash advances were designated as forbidden zones, Lenin's teaching has become long forgotten. For a long time, an opposite theory which says that "rightist deviation is the main danger in the socialist period" dominated people's minds. This "law," which was purely a subjective conjecture, exaggerated the danger of rightism to the extreme. A single cockroach was magnified into thousand wild beasts and a storm in a teacup was magnified into a violent storm. People were branded as "right opportunists" and accused of "viciously attacking the eight-point charter" and "negating the general line of building socialism" for making a few comments on deep ploughing and voicing their criticism to close planting. However, when people were busy combating their imaginary danger, the real danger--the danger of "leftist deviation"--rapidly developed and brought disastrous results to the national economy.

We were punished by practice. If we had learned our lesson, we would have grown wiser. However, it is a great pity that on many occasions we did not seriously learn our lessons. At times we even adopted erroneous methods to suppress the voice of practice. We rejected representations and stopped up our ears, with the result that "leftist" mistakes continued to sabotage our socialist cause for a long time.

Under such circumstances, anyone who exposed problems in economic construction and made criticism was accused of "negating the achievements" and "negating the main trend." Many loyal and forthright persons were thus accused and branded as "right opportunists." Here, we must clarify one point: Do we or do we not permit others to help us rectify mistakes in our work? We should say we ought to permit others to criticize us if there are indeed problems in our work. Even if the critics are really one-sided in their views and have exaggerated our mistakes or underestimated our achievements, nothing terrible will happen. As the saying goes: "If we do not speak of our achievements, they will not run away. If we do not find out our faults, we will be in a bad way." In fact, in an atmosphere which only permitted the criticism of rightism but not the criticism of "leftism," people could hardly say all they knew and say it without reserve when they criticized "leftist deviation." They often said things carefully and tactfully and left plenty of leeway. On the whole, their criticisms tended to play down rather than exaggerate the actual problems. Furthermore, we should be ready to look into anything left unsaid and any implications of meaning with an open mind and draw inferences about other cases from one criticism. This alone will help us rectify our mistakes and follow the correct line.

In 1962, Comrade Mao Zedong said in his talk at an enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee: "In socialist construction, we are still acting blindly to a very large extent. For us the socialist economy is in many ways a still unknown realm of necessity." Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "Necessity as such is an objectively existing law. Before we recognize it our action can never be conscious; it partakes of blindness. Under these conditions, we are foolish people. [paragraph continues]

Have we not done many foolish things during the last few years?" It is very hard for any political party or individual to avoid doing foolish things of one sort or another, including mistakes of "leftist deviation" and rash advances, if they do not understand the objective law of socialist construction. It is the duty of the party to prevent transient and local mistakes to develop into permanent and general ones. To this end, we must uphold the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, pay attention to constantly testing the party's line and policies in practice, uphold the truth, correct our mistakes, further understand and grasp the objective law and do a still better job in our economic work.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN

OW211049 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] Beijing, 19 Dec--"According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, on 14 December a certain corps under the Nanjing PLA units and the Xuzhou prefectural administrative office jointly held a meeting for the representatives of the advanced activists of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and supporting the government and cherishing the people. A joint pledge of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and supporting the government and cherishing the people was adopted at the meeting."

The joint pledge stipulates: 1. The military must respect local party committees and governments and implement the local governments' regulations concerned; the local governments and people should show concern for the military and support their work.

2. The military should actively support the localities socialist construction and economic development and help the localities maintain social order and public security. The localities must provide the necessary conveniences to the military when they carry out military training, construct defense installations and perform other military duties.

3. The military must constantly educate cadres and fighters on observing party and state policies and laws. Local authorities should promptly bring to the attention of military leaders problems arising from the implementation of local policies and help the military find practical solutions.

4. The localities must constantly educate cadres and the masses on preparedness against war; strictly abide by state regulations regarding protection of military installations; and strictly protect the military's headquarters, communications, defense works, firing ranges, military warehouses and other installations. During military training and military construction, the military must protect roads, bridges and ditches, as well as crops and trees.

5. The military must correctly handle problems arising between the military and the people. "Should disputes arise between the local people and the military, each party should resort to self-criticism, and, if necessary, leaders of both parties must come forward to handle the problems through consultations to prevent deterioration of relations. Regarding those who deliberately create trouble to undermine relations between the military and the people, it is necessary to deal with them solemnly, according to the seriousness of the matter."

6. The unresolved problems between the military and the localities regarding ownership of real estate must be resolved in a practical manner and through consultations in accordance with the regulations laid down by the higher authorities.

7. The military must increase supervision of drivers to insure traffic safety. Military exercises, shooting practice and use of transportation means must be strictly supervised so as to prevent accidents.

"8. The local authorities must protect the marriages of army men and must punish according to the law criminal acts undermining marriages involving army men. Military cadres and fighters must respect the local customs and traditions and observe the public morality codes.

"9. The localities should give priority to guaranteeing the supply of grain, nonstaple foods and vegetables needed by the military according to state regulations and actual local conditions. The military must also take into consideration the localities' difficulties and should not make excessive demands.

"10. The local authorities must conscientiously implement the party's policies regarding the placement and preferential treatment of demobilized and retired army men. They should make proper arrangements regarding the work and livelihood of the dependents of revolutionary martyrs and army men, disabled army men, army men who have been transferred to civilian work and retired servicemen; help them solve their problems, and give priority treatment to the jobs of the army men's family members and their children's education and employment, in accordance with party policies."

YU QIULI PRESENTS AWARDS FOR QUALITY MILITARY PRODUCTS

OW211115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec--The Second Office of National Defense [guofang keban 0948 7089 1562 5685] and the State Economic Commission held an award presentation meeting in Beijing today to commend fine-quality war industrial products [jungong chanpin 6511 1562 3934 0756] that have met state quality standards. Twelve war industrial products were awarded national gold medals and 26 other war industrial products, national silver medals.

Vice Premier of the State Council Yu Qiuli, Wang Zhen, Geng Biao, Gu Mu Bo Yibo attended the meeting and presented medals to 38 representatives of the award-winning units which manufactured the products.

Comrade Wang Zhen spoke at the meeting. He called on the national defense industry to foster the ideal of serving the troops and the people and to endeavor to raise the quality of products as an important task in readjustment work. He emphatically urged that every effort be made to give full play to the role of scientific and technical personnel in raising the quality of products, to do a good job in scientific and technological research and to raise the technical level of the broad masses of staff members and workers in order to build up step by step a comprehensive scientific system of quality control.

Comrade Wang Zhen expressed the hope that in the first year of the 1980s the broad masses of cadres, workers and technical personnel on the national defense industrial front and their dependents will strive to turn out more war industrial products as well as products for civilian use that will meet state quality standards. More than 1,000 persons attended the meeting, including representatives of the award-winning enterprises and of units engaged in scientific research and product designing, representatives of provincial and municipal offices of national defense, departments under the national defense industry and representatives of PLA departments concerned.

NATIONAL MINING, GEOLOGY MEETING HELD

OW211003 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Chinese Metal Society recently sponsored the joint session of an academic exchange meeting on mining and geology and a national meeting on exchange of experience in prospecting nonferrous metal mines at the Tongling nonferrous metal company. Present at the meeting were 149 experts, professors, engineers and technicians from 116 institutions of higher learning, scientific research organizations and mines under China's metallurgical and geological departments.

The meeting conscientiously summed up the experience and lessons drawn by China in mining and geology in the past 30 years. It also seriously studied current mining problems in urgent need of solutions.

In order to solve those problems, the meeting made the following appeals:

1. We should make great efforts to promote the study of mining and geology in China, actively raise the technological level of incumbent geological personnel, and strengthen and expand the contingent of geological workers in China.
2. The Zhongnan College of Mining and Metallurgy should set up specialties in mining and metallurgy. The second vocational schools under the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry should offer courses on mining and metallurgy.
3. All provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and large metallurgical complexes should set up their own geological research organizations. All provincial metallurgical industrial bureaus, nonferrous metal companies and mines should institute or improve their own geological surveying departments.

BRIEFS

REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY--Beijing, 17 Dec--The China Space Flight Society recently held a symposium on remote sensing technology in Qingdao, Shandong, attended by over 160 representatives from 86 research, teaching and production departments. Remote sensing technology is an important part of space science, which involves mainly the study of earth from space. Developing the technology is in line with the needs of national defense and the national economy. In the past few years, research institutes and teaching and production departments in China have achieved gratifying results in studying remote sensing physics, designing remote sensing instruments and collecting data in this field. However, China's remote sensing technology still lags behind the advanced world level. The participants delivered a total of 97 academic papers at the symposium. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW]

ANHUI HOLDS PROVINCIAL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW241428 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Hefei from 20 to 22 December. Zhang Kaifan, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session. Wei Jianzhang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the provincial party committee's united front work department, made an explanation of the namelist of the additional members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Liu Rulin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, read out the draft report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. At the conclusion of the session, the secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee made a speech. The session gave full scope to democracy, with everyone airing his views freely. After group discussions and democratic consultations, the Standing Committee members unanimously adopted the namelist of the additional members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, adopted in principle the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, discussed through consultation the agenda of the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and decided to hold the preparatory meeting of the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee on 23 December and open the plenary session on 24 December. As decided upon, the plenary session will last 8 days. During the session, all the members will attend the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

A total of 151 new members were added to the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. The Standing Committee members unanimously held that the addition of these members during the new period is necessary. During their discussions, the Standing Committee members reviewed the work done by the CPPCC committee under the leadership of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee in the cause of realizing the four modernizations and unifying the motherland and maintained that, through the forthcoming second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, the CPPCC committee will really become the site for the activities of all circles and better meet the demands of the four modernizations at present.

WAN LI PRESIDES OVER ANHUI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING

OW251424 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its fourth plenary session from 22 to 23 December to make preparations for the convening of the second session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress on 25 December. Wan Li, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the plenary session, which was attended by 95 members of the provincial revolutionary committee.

WAN LI ATTENDS ANHUI CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

OW261315 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second plenary session of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened today at the (Jianghumu) Theater in Hefei. This session is being held at a critical moment when the emphasis of the country's work has been shifted to socialist modernization. It will hear and examine a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. The participants will also attend the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers and hear and discuss a report on the work of the provincial revolutionary committee and other reports. This session will elect regular and additional members to the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Attending the opening ceremony of the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee were 789 committee members. Present were Wan Li, Gu Zuoxin, Zhao Shouyi, Li Shinong, Wang Guingyu, Yu Guangmao, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zheng), Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin, Hutun, Guo Tixiang, Li Zhendong and (Hou Yong), responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, and Huang Yan, Wei Jiangzhang, Wu Yanqiu, Peng Zongzhu, Liu Rulin, Fang Shiliang, Wang Zhong, Wang Zenong, Fang Qikun, Chai Dengbang and Sun Youqiao, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee. The opening session was presided over by Huang Yan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Chai Dengbang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a report on the work of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee's Standing Committee. He said: Our country has entered a new historical period during which our central task is to achieve the four modernizations. Fundamental changes have taken place in the country's class situation. Our revolutionary, patriotic united front has also entered a new historical period of development and it has developed into the broadest political alliance of all socialist workers, patriots supporting socialism and patriots supporting the reunification of the motherland.

As a local organization of the patriotic united front, the provincial CPPCC committee must follow the political and ideological lines laid down by the party Central Committee; clearly understand the nature, principles and tasks of the united front in the new period; achieve unity in thinking and action; and strengthen its work in various aspects and strive to play an increasingly important role in upholding the reunification of the motherland, strengthening the unity of the people and promoting construction for modernization.

Vice Chairman Chai Dengbang put forward the following opinions for discussion at the session: 1) the tradition of democratic consultation be carried forward in order to further arouse the enthusiasm of personages in various circles in serving the four modernizations; 2) vigorous efforts be made to carry out our work concerning the compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and concerning Overseas Chinese in order to actively expand the revolutionary, patriotic united front; and 3) continuous efforts be made to organize members of the provincial CPPCC committee, members of various democratic parties and personages in various circles to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, policies and current affairs.

ANHUI'S WAN LI STRESSES AGRICULTURE AT CONGRESS

OW261318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hefei, December 26 (XINHUA)--Wan Li, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Anhui Province, told the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress yesterday: "The first step toward realizing China's four modernisations is to concentrate on the development of agriculture." The four modernisations is the programme under which China has committed herself to developing agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence.

Wan Li stressed the importance of maintaining the socialist system of ownership of the means of production and payment according to work. He said the province should encourage peasants to engage in domestic sidelines. They should be allowed to raise cattle for their own profit. Anhui Province had made progress in developing its agriculture over the last two years, Wan Li said. Grain output was up by 1.2 million tons over last year (when there was a severe drought), and the harvest of oil bearing crops was 25 per cent bigger than last year's record.

FUJIAN PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW MEMBERS, OFFICIALS

HK260336 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The third Fujian provincial party committee held its first plenary session on 13 December. The plenary session democratically elected the 14 members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, the members of the provincial CCP committee, the first secretary and secretaries of the committee, the 30 members of the committee's discipline inspection committee and its first, second third, fourth, standing and deputy secretaries.

Liao Zhigao was elected first secretary. Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao and Xu Ya were elected secretaries. The following were elected Standing Committee members: Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao, Xu Ya, Zhu Shaoqing, Lan Rongyu, (Cai Li), (Tong Tezi), Yuan Gai, He Ruoren, and (Wen Xiushan).

The following 69 persons were elected members of the provincial CCP committee, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Ma Xingyuan, Wang Yan, Wang Hanjie, (Deng Chao), (Bian Xi), (Zuo Fengmei), (Tong Dezi), Lu Jiaxi, (Shen Jiushun), Zhu Shaoqing, Xu Ya, Wu Hongxiang, Bi Jichang, Ren Manjun, (Liu Yan), Liu Yongsheng, (Liu Bingren), (Sun Wei), Li Zhengting, (Li Kai), (Li Tianrui), (Li Hongzhong), (Yang Xiuyu), (Yang Xingwu), He Ruoren, (Xiao Gengwang), (Wu Jinhe), Jin Zhaodian, Zhang Yi, (Zhang Chuandong), (Zhang Yinquan), Zhang Gexin, (Zhou Shunming) (Lu Dongming), (Lu Zifen), (Chen Yubao), (Chen Lisheng), Chen Shengyuan, (Chen Fuke), (Zhou Erjin), (Fan Dingxian), (Luo Jing), (Luo Bingqin), (Zheng Ying), (Zhao Dongxing), (Hao Zhaowen), (Hou Linzhou), (Gu Wenguang), (Yan Zhimei), He Minxue, (Ding Gong), Jia Jiumin, Guo Chao, (Guo Quanzhong), (Guo Liangru), Yuan Gai, (Huang Daqi), (Cheng Shaokang), (Cheng Zhicai), (Fu Deyi), (Sheng Ming), Wen Fushan, (Wen Xiushan), Lan Rongyu, (Cai Li), Cai Liangcheng, (Cai Shudong), Liao Zhigao and (Dai Yongshan).

The following 25 persons were elected alternate members of the committee, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames: (Ma Zhuheng), (Wang Yishi), (Wang Fangqin), (Fang Ruizhong), (Zhu Jiangshui), (Liu Zhongzhu), (Liu Yuefeng), (Xiang Gen), (Xiao Su), (Xiao Jian), (Shen Hui), (Li Senliang), (Chen Zengbai), (Zhang Gaoji), (Zhang Jiyang), (Zhang Jingbin), (Lin Zufan), (Zheng Chengyao), (Hu Ping), (Jiang Ruifeng), (Peng Xiarong), (Huang Ning), (Tao Xiufen), (Lei Tangmei) and (Xue Yi).

The following are the leading members of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial CCP committee: First Secretary Li Zhengting; Second Secretary Liu Yongsheng; Third Secretary Jia Jiumin; Fourth Secretary He Minxue; Standing Secretary (Zhang Chuandong); and Deputy Secretaries (Meng Jincheng), (Lu Guirong) and (Zhao Dingliang).

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SECOND SESSION

Planning Committee Report

HK211304 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Report on Fujian Provincial Planning Committee Vice Chairman (Hu Ping's) report on the 1980 plan for the national economy made at the plenary session of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress]

[Excerpts] The report said: Since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the economic situation of this province has improved and the whole national economy has made continuous progress through readjustment.

In making arrangements for the 1980 plan, we must place emphasis on successfully handling the major proportional relations of the national economy and strengthen overall balance.

1. We must do well in correctly handling the relationship between consumption and accumulation. With regard to capital construction, we must constrict this front.
2. We must do well in arranging the proportional relationship between agriculture and light and heavy industries. To quicken the pace of developing industry, we must give first place to agriculture and concentrate our forces to promote agriculture. Light industry must successfully grasp the following main targets: sugar refining, paper making, canning, textiles, porcelain, plastics, wristwatches, bicycles and handicrafts. Heavy industry must increase the production rate for those products that will serve light industry and offer more and better raw and processed materials and technical equipment to light industry.
3. We must actively and prudently utilize foreign capital, import technology and equipment and develop foreign trade and external economic activities.
4. We must deeply carry out the mass movement to increase production and practice economy.

Financial Report

HK211302 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Report on Fujian Provincial Finance Bureau Deputy Director (Chang Pingxiang's) report on the 1978 financial closing, the 1979 budget of financial revenue and expenditures and the draft of the 1980 financial budget made at the plenary session of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress]

[Excerpts] Referring to the 1978 financial closing, the report noted: On the basis of the quick development of the national economy in 1978, the province's financial revenue and expenditures were in a good state. The province overfulfilled the 1978 revenue budget which was checked and ratified by the central authorities by over 15.3 percent, an increase of 44.4 percent compared to 1977 and setting an all-time high. The province fulfilled 95.6 percent of the 1978 expenditure budget, an increase of 33.1 percent compared to 1977; thus effectively supporting the industrial and agricultural production and the development of all undertakings.

Due the serious disastrous effects caused by the long-term interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, we still have quite a few difficulties and problems and we have not changed some major disproportionate conditions in the national economy. In particular, the contradiction between the need for funds and the possibility of getting funds is still very acute. In readjusting the national economy, we must adopt active and effective measures to solve problems in a planned way.

The report noted: To guarantee the realization of the 1980 financial budget, we must do well in conscientiously promoting the following eight types of work: 1) conscientiously implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy and give first place to tangibly promoting all readjustment work; 2) extensively open up financial resources and increase income; 3) continue to promote the work in turning deficits into profits in enterprises; 4) entergetically carry out the work of making inventories in warehouses and checking property and assets; 5) strictly control and cut down expenditures; 6) conscientiously promote the overall balance of budgeted funds and foreign funds and strive to balance financial revenue and expenditures, credit, goods and materials and foreign exchange; 7) actively, steadily and surely reform the systems of finance management and property management; and 8) strengthen financial supervision and enforce financial and economic discipline.

Judicial Report

HK241306 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Text] In his report delivered at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, (Fu Deyi), president of the Fujian Provincial Higher People's Court, said: In the new historical period, we must strengthen the socialist legal system to insure the smooth implementation of the four modernizations.

The work report first reviewed the achievements made by the province's judicial front over the past 2 years. The report said: To protect the political situation of stability and unity and the smooth implementation of the four modernizations, the provincial judicial organs have seriously strengthened criminal adjudication work and dealt resolute blows at the current sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. The people's courts at all levels have also solved a number of civil cases and guided the basic-level mediating committees in patching up a great number of civil quarrels. The judicial departments at all levels have seriously reinvestigated and reversed the miscarriages of justice and implemented the party's policies. With the attention and support of the provincial CCP committee, the judicial force has been rectified and strengthened.

The report pointed out: The basic tasks of judicial work are to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, protect the people, deal blows at the enemy, punish criminals, further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth implementation of socialist modernization by conducting trials. To accomplish these tasks, we must do a good job of the following:

1. We must further correct the people's ideological line and strengthen their concept of democracy and the legal system. We must organize the judicial cadres and policemen to seriously study and deepen the discussion on the criterion of truth. We must summarize experiences and lessons on why miscarriages of justice were created, strengthen the concept of the socialist legal system and seriously insure the implementation of the new laws.
2. We must strengthen trial work and do things in strict accordance with the laws. In accordance with the Constitution and laws, we must fully rely on the masses to deal resolute blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals. We must currently cooperate with the departments concerned to promptly and effectively deal blows at those murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists and other criminals who seriously sabotage public order, so as to protect order in society, production, work, teaching, science and research and people's living. We must thoroughly reinvestigate and reverse the miscarriages of justice.
3. We must increase publicity of the legal system and mobilize the masses to struggle against criminal activities and actions which violate the law.
4. We must strengthen organizational building and build a judicial force of people who are selfless, implement the law in an upright way and do not hesitate to die at their posts.
5. We must strengthen the party's leadership over the work of the court.

Planned Parenthood Report

HK260815 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "At the second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, Comrade (Cai Li) delivered a written report on our province's planned parenthood work. He said: We must closely focus on the four modernizations, continue to get a good grasp of planned parenthood work and resolutely reduce our province's population growth rate.

Comrade (Cai Li) said: "Since the beginning of this year, we have made marked achievements in our province's planned parenthood work. According to investigation reports, there will be a definite decrease in our province's birth rate. However we still have to continually work hard to reduce the population growth rate to below 9 per 1,000 next year."

Comrade (Cai Li) reviewed the province's experience in energetically grasping planned parenthood, noting the following points: 1) the party and government leaders at all levels must personally and seriously grasp planned parenthood work as their strategic task; 2) we must concentrate our efforts in resolutely grasping artificial termination of pregnancies in excess of the planned number and tubal ligations to prevent the birth of a third child; 3) we must concentrate all the means which inform the public to carry out energetic publicity and fully mobilize the masses; 4) under the premise of promoting publicity and education, we must adopt economic and administrative measures to appropriate mete out rewards and punishment and bring the power of policies into full play; and 5) party and government leaders must organize all departments to fight together and genuinely arouse the whole party to take action.

Closing Session

HK240349 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress concluded on 23 December. The session analyzed the profound changes which have taken place in the province in the past 2 years, summed up experiences, pointed out discrepancies and put forward the future tasks and measures. The closing ceremony was attended by 921 delegates. Seated on the platform were the session's Executive Chairmen Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Xu Ya, Wang Zhi, Zhu Yaohua, Guo Ruiren, Wen Fushan and Ren Majun, and all the members of the Presidium. Also present were Li Zhimin and Zhu Shaoqing, leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units. Jin Zhaodian presided at the closing ceremony. The session unanimously adopted a resolution on the government work report and a resolution on economic and fiscal matters and approved the report of the bills examination committee. The congress also approved the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate.

The session elected by secret ballot Liao Zhigao as chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; (Cai Li), Lan Rongyu, Lin Yongsheng, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, (Chen Xizhong), (Fu Baicui), Cai Liangcheng, (Hou Lingzhou), (Lu Jiaxi), Ren Manjun and (Li Wenren) as vice chairmen; and 35 members including Wang Hanjie, (Li Haiqing) and (Ye Fulin). The session elected Ma Xingyuan as governor and Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Guo Chao, Xu Ya, Guo Ruiren, Wang Yan, Zhang Gexin, Bi Jichang, Zhang Yi and Wen Fushan as vice governors. (Fu Deyi) was elected president of the provincial higher people's court.

Comrade Liao Zhigao delivered the closing speech. He emphasized: "To shift the work focus of the party committees and government at all levels to socialist modernization and truly concentrate efforts on grasping economic work, we must mobilize the people of the whole province to take immediate action in seriously implementing the spirit of the third provincial party congress, this provincial people's congress session, and the provincial CPPCC session. We must go all out and do a thoroughly good job of promoting modernization in the province."

He said: "To effectively promote modernization in our province, the first thing is to further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Since the gang of four were smashed, the situation in Fujian has been relatively stable. This is an important reason why our production and construction have been able to be revived and has developed at a relatively fast speed. We must fully cherish this situation. So long as there is unity in the party, in the leadership cores at all levels, between the army and the government, between the army and the people, between cadres and masses and among the people of the whole province, we will be able to withstand the test of any storm and stimulate the smooth progress of the province's modernization."

Liao Zhigao said: "We must rely on the common efforts of the army and the people in Fujian to do a good job of socialist construction in the province. We must mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces which can be united, bring into play the wisdom and talent of the province's workers, peasants, PLA, intellectuals, returned Overseas Chinese and all patriotic figures, and devote all our efforts to the great cause of accomplishing the four modernizations."

XU JIATUN PRESIDES OVER JIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE SESSION

OW221401 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held its second plenary session in Nanjing from 14 to 21 December. Attending were 57 members and 44 alternate members of the provincial CCP committee. Also present were 16 principal responsible persons of the prefectural and municipal party committees as well as of the commissions and offices of the province and Nanjing Municipality.

Comrade Xu Jiatun presided over the session and made a speech. The session first discussed the major documents of the November work conference held by the provincial CCP committee. All participants pointed out that the orientation of provincial economic development defined by the work conference, the principles for construction tasks and the major measures for readjusting the national economy formulated or taken by the conference were in conformity with the spirit of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, as well as with the actual conditions of the province, and were feasible. The plenary session approved the actions taken at the work conference. Participating comrades reviewed the work of the provincial CCP committee over the past 2 years, acknowledged its achievements and pointed out the shortcomings in work. They submitted some critiques and put forward many constructive proposals.

The plenary session pointed out: 1980 will be the second year for readjusting the national economy; it will be a year of critical importance. Party organizations at all levels of the province should act in accordance with the spirit of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, as well as with the requirements set forth by the November work conference and the current plenary session of the provincial CCP committee, and see to it that the focus in work will be truly shifted to economic construction. They should earnestly implement the "eight-character" policy of economic readjustment and further promote the national economy. The major link of our central task is to organize well our agricultural and industrial production, and the main point to emphasize in our agriculture is to strive in every way for a bumper harvest of the next year's summer crops. Owing to the recent serious drought, the seedlings of wheat, oats, barley, green manure and rape in a number of areas of the province are not growing well. This calls for hard work by the masses. Cadres and commune members in the rural areas of the province should promptly mobilize to combat the effects of the drought, protect the young plants, strengthen field management and take the necessary remedies to insure the sturdy growth of overwintering crops.

Efforts should be made to promote industrial production. Beginning with the new year, more vigor is needed to develop the movement to increase production and practice economy. It is necessary to make good arrangements for the livelihood of the people in both urban and rural areas during this winter and next spring by balancing market supplies and insuring sufficient supplies during the New Year's Day-spring festival period. Attention should be paid to studying the new situations and new problems that have arisen since the hiking of prices for principal agricultural and subsidiary products. Solutions to the new problems in our sales and marketing work should be found promptly. It is also necessary to strengthen leadership over the task to readjust the wage rates for some categories of workers so as to insure the success of this task.

As for the rural areas, we should do a good job in the yearend distribution of income. This has been the year of a bumper harvest. However, we must pay attention to the problem of livelihood of those in the disaster-stricken areas and to those households that may have difficulties. In the medium-sized and big cities, it is necessary to arouse the masses to improve social public order, do a good job in (?joint) defense and maintain the normal social, production and work order, as well as the normal order in teaching and scientific research and the normal order of life of the people.

It is necessary to arouse an upsurge in studying throughout the province during this winter and next spring. The study program should consist of training during the current winter so as to train grassroots cadres and party members on a rotation basis. The program will have to sponsor a number of study classes for cadres assigned to duty in the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county organs. Participants should continue to study the third and fourth plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, the of the second session of the Fifth NPC, the National Day rally speech by Comrade Ye Jianying, and train themselves in democracy and the legal system.

The plenary session of the provincial CCP committee called for strengthening unity between those within and those outside the party. Comrades on party committees at all levels should respect, understand and support each other in their work and strengthen the sense of organizational discipline. Social stability and unity is the prerequisite to achieving the four modernizations, but it entails inner-party unity which, in turn, is determined by the unity of the party committee. As long as the party committee is united, work in all fields will be easy. At the same time, we should also further strengthen party-government and army-people unity. During the New Year's Day-spring festival period, various activities designed to support the army and give preferential treatment to army dependents and to support the government and cherish the people should be held in a deepgoing way so as to carry forward the fine traditions of our party and army.

The session pointed out: Through the hard work of the people of Jiangsu and under the provincial leadership, our province has made rapid achievements in industrial and agricultural production and in other fields of work over the past 2 years. However, we must not be satisfied with this, for there are many weak links in our work. We must not be arrogant and complacent and must carry forward the spirit of being modest and prudent [words indistinct] and do our job still better in all fields of work.

At the session, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee announced the following:

With the approval of the party Central Committee, the Secretariat of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee shall be formed and comprise the current eight secretaries of the provincial CCP committee with Comrade Hu Hong as permanent secretary. Comrade (Wang Haixu) has been made an additional Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and Comrade (Zhou Rongshan) an additional member of the provincial CCP committee and also an additional member of its Standing Committee. The plenary elected Comrades (Xue Kedong), (Liu Yulan), (Cai Youliang), (Zheng Chang) and (Zhou Rongfu) as additional members of the provincial CCP committee and (Ye Ziqing) and (Xu Bei) as additional alternate members of the provincial CCP committee. The above namelist will be submitted to the next Jiangsu Provincial CCP Congress for approval.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES JIANGSU REVOLUTIONARY MEETING

OW231857 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The fifth plenary session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held in Nanjing from 20 to 22 December. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Xu Jiatun, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

The meeting decided that the second session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Nanjing on 24 December. The meeting approved in principle a report on the work of the government to be presented by the provincial revolutionary committee to the provincial people's congress session, a report on the implementation of the 1978 and 1979 national economic plans and on arranging the 1980 and 1981 national economic plans, a report on the final accounts for 1978, implementation of the 1979 budget, and the 1980 draft budget. The meeting also considered and discussed a suggested list of candidates for members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, governor and vice governors of the province, president of the provincial higher people's court, presidents of prefectural intermediate people's courts, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and chief procurators of branch procuratorates.

Comrade Xu Jiatun made a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: After 2 days of intense work at this plenary session, we have made good geological and organizational preparations for the smooth convocation of the provincial people's congress session. All the members present at this meeting are also deputies to the provincial people's congress. I hope that in the course of the forthcoming provincial people's congress session you will work together with the other deputies to discuss matters of major importance in running the province and pool your wisdom and efforts and share the responsibility to make the meeting a success.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: This provincial revolutionary committee, with me as chairman, has held five plenary sessions in the 2 years since its inauguration. In the past 2 years, the overwhelming majority of our committee members have maintained close ties with the masses in various circles, reflected the masses' voices, supervised and supported the work of the provincial revolutionary committee and at the same time strived to do their own jobs well. They have done their best and made contributions. In accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and Decree No 1 of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, beginning on 1 January 1980, the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local peoples' governments of the People's Republic of China will become effective; local organs of state power and executive organs will be separated; standing committees of local people's congresses at the provincial, municipal, county and other levels will be established; and local people's governments will be formed at all levels. This is a major measure to promote democracy and strengthen the building of the people's political power in our country. We must resolutely carry it out.

With the establishment of the provincial people's government and the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, this provincial revolutionary committee will have fulfilled its historical mission and will end its work. Every committee member should from then on do a better job in exercising his functions and powers as the people's representative, strengthen supervision of the government's work and conscientiously reflect the opinions of the masses of the people. Every one of you is holding responsible positions in an area or a unit. I hope that all of you, at your various work posts, will make new contributions to the four modernizations of the entire province.

JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS IN NANJING

OW210954 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee held a meeting in the afternoon of 20 December. Guan Wenwei, vice chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided. At the meeting it was decided that the third plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee will start in Nanjing on 23 December. The meeting also discussed and approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as the agenda for the coming meeting and a namelist of additional members to the provincial CPPCC committee.

JIANG WEIQING PRESIDES OVER JIANGXI REVOLUTIONARY MEETING

HK210354 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second plenary session of the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee was held in Nanchang from 17 to 19 December, to approve the agenda and the reports to be presented at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Provincial revolutionary committee Chairman Jiang Weiqing presided at the meeting.

JIANG WEIQING ATTENDS OPENING OF JIANGXI CPPCC SESSION

HK230831 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 Ha

[Summary] The second session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Nanchang on 21 December. Present at the opening ceremony were provincial CCP committee First Secretary Jiang Weiqing; Yang Shangkui, secretary of the committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong and Liu Junxiu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; and Di Sheng and (Wu Ping), alternate secretaries of the provincial CCP committee. Also present were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC. Comrade Yang Shangkui declared the session open. He Heng, secretary general of the session, announced the agenda arrangements. Luo Mengwen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, then delivered a work report, reviewing the progress and outlining the tasks of CPPCC work.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK230803 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting on 21 December and approved the session agenda and other relevant matters. Provincial revolutionary committee Chairman Jiang Weiqing presided at the meeting. The meeting elected a 97-member presidium for the session of congress and also elected the session's credentials committee, headed by Di Sheng; the budget committee, headed by Wang Shixian; and the bills examination committee, headed by (Zhang Yuting). Jiang Weiqing also presided over the first meeting of the session Presidium, which elected the following executive chairmen: Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Liu Junxiu, Fang Zhichun, Li Shizhang, Gu Jiguang, Xin Junjie, (Wu Ping), (Du Zhao), (Wang Shupeng), (Wang Shufeng), (Li Kezhi), (Wang Hua), (Sun Yongui), (Yang Yongfeng), (Mu Xian), (Yang Jianguo), and (Zhang Junchen). The session will open on 22 December.

JIANG WEIQING RECEIVES ADVANCED COLLECTIVES, WORKERS

HK240629 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 23 December, provincial and municipal responsible comrades Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Liu Junxiu, Di Sheng, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wu Ping), Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong and Zhao Zhijian received in Jiangxi guesthouse the representatives of this province's advanced collectives and workers from agricultural, finance, trade, cultural, and scientific research fronts who will attend the second national awards rally."

Comrade Jiang Weiqing encouraged them to make sustained and redoubled efforts, learn from the advanced collectives and workers of fraternal provinces and municipalities and make new contributions to the four modernizations. Representatives of Jiangxi advanced collectives and workers will leave for Beijing on 24 December.

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ZHOU XINFU REPORTS TO SHANDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION

SK221237 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee held a plenary session yesterday morning. (Zhou Xinfu), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Zhao Lin, executive chairman of the session, presided over the session.

(Zhou Xinfu's) report recounted that over the past 2 years the provincial CPPCC committee, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, has implemented the guidelines of the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and the guidelines of the two sessions of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and have done a lot of work and has made active contributions in uniting people from all walks of life to serve the four modernizations, in publicizing and implementing party policies, in safeguarding and developing the situation of stability and unity and in consolidating and broadening the united front of our province.

(Zhou Xinfu) said: We should give full play to the important role of the CPPCC--a united front organization which carries forward people's democracy and maintains links with people of all circles, further stimulate the various works in all fields of endeavor around the central task of the economy and actively strive toward achieving the four modernizations and returning Taiwan to the embrace of our motherland, thus accomplishing reunification.

(Zhou Xinfu) set forth six demands on the work of the provincial CPPCC committee in his report:

1. It is necessary to further bring into play the important role of CPPCC in the nation's political life, strengthen the democratic consultation and promote socialist modernization. We shall restore and carry forward the fine tradition of democratic consultation fostered by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, conscientiously develop socialist democracy and carry on democratic consultation on major issues concerning policies, political life and the socialist modernization of our province. At present, we should conduct systematic investigation on problems in the sphere of economy and advance opinions and suggestions to push and promote the development of various undertakings. It is necessary to strengthen publicity education on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in cooperation with departments concerned and firmly support the work of judiciary organs so as to safeguard the public order, the work order and the production order, consolidate the political situation characterized by stability and unity for smooth progress of the four modernizations.
2. It is necessary to further help and support the party and government to carry out policies. CPPCC organizations and committee members should have a real grasp of the situation and reflect it to the party and people's government so as to help them to carry out policies.
3. It is necessary to actively organize and encourage the CPPCC committee members, persons of the various democratic parties and patriotic personages from all walks of life to strengthen the study of political theory and practical policies. It is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and enhance the remoulding of world outlook. It is necessary to continuously carry forward the tradition of self-education and self-reformation and steadily enhance unity and make new progress under the common principle of serving the four modernizations.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the propaganda work to Taiwan and contribute our strength to the return of Taiwan to embrace of motherland and the accomplishment of the grand cause of reunification.

5. It is necessary to further strengthen the work of supplementing, collating, studying and compiling of historical accounts of past events.

6. It is necessary to strengthen the ties with local CPPCC organs, exchange experience and exert concerted effort to make the CPCC's work a success.

Vice Chairman (Zhou Xinfu) said: In this new historical period, under the leadership of the Shandong provincial party, we should hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, unite with all the forces that can be united with, pool our wisdom and efforts and strive to further expand the revolutionary and patriotic united front, to achieve the modernization of the motherland and accomplish the grand cause of reunification.

PENG CHONG, OTHERS ATTEND SHANGHAI CPPCC PLENARY SESSION

OW231626 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] The second plenary session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously this afternoon. This session is being held in the excellent situation when the whole country is shifting work emphasis and will (?enable the municipal CPPCC organization) to play a more active role in serving the four modernizations and in the work to reunify the motherland.

The 566 delegates to the session are happily gathering to discuss matters of major importance. They will also attend the second session of the seventh municipal people's congress as observers. The meeting is filled with an atmosphere of unity and warmth. Peng Chong, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, and Zhao Xingzhi, Zhang Chengzong, Liang Guobin, Ba Jin, Li Gancheng, (Song Rihang), Zhao Zukang, Feng Depei, (Li Ruiqiu), Liu Jingui, Wu Ruolan, Wang Zhizhong, Zhou Gucheng, (Yang Jiewu) and Lu Yudao, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, attended the opening ceremony. Wang Yiping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, also attended.

(?At 1500), Peng Chong, executive chairman of the meeting, announced the session opened. Comrade Zhao Xingzhi delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. The report reviews the municipal CPPCC committee's work in the 2 years since the first plenary session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee was held at the end of 1977, bringing into play the enthusiasm of people in various circles to work for the four modernizations and reunification of the motherland under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. The report also resents opinions on future work and tasks.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhao Xingzhi said: We shall soon march into the bright 1980's. The tasks before us are very glorious and much can be accomplished. We must closely rally under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and around the party Central Committee; under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, be activists promoting emancipation of the mind, stability and unity, the four modernizations and reunification of the motherland; and strive hard to build our country into a powerful, modern socialist country.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL REPORTS

SK230916 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, a plenary meeting of the second session of the fifth regional people's congress was held on the morning of 21 December to listen to the report by (Wang Xi), chairman of the regional planning commission, on the fulfillment of the 1979 economic plan and the initial arrangements for the 1980 economic plan as well as the report by (Bai Yungao), deputy director of the regional financial bureau, on the implementation of the 1979 budget and the 1980 draft budget. All members attending the second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of various regional departments, committees, offices and bureaus were present at the meeting as observers and listened to the reports.

The executive chairmen of the meeting were: Wang Duo, Liu Jinping, Bao-ri-le-dai, Zhang Pengtu, (Zhang Rongzhen), (Shi Guanghua), (He Diao), (Han Nianguo), (Zhu Lei), (Han Feng), (Ha-si-tuo-ya), (Ao-li-ma), (Xin-ge-er-tai), (Bu-long-za-bu), (Zhao Jiapu), (Xi Shilin), (Hai Yushen), (Wang Zhiguo), (Geng Deming) and (Zhang Fengren). The meeting was presided over by Comrade Wang Duo.

In the afternoon, the deputies to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress and members attending the second session of the fourth regional CPPCC committee formed separate groups to discuss and examine the two reports.

Economic Review

SK221143 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, (?accomplishments have been made) in this region in implementing the policy of readjusting the national economy during 1979, the first year of the shift in emphasis of the party's work. This was fully explained by (Wang Xi), chairman of the regional planning commission in his report on the regional economic plan. The report lists accomplishments in eight fields;

1. In rural and pastoral areas, earnest efforts have been made to implement the decision of the CCP Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development, the draft regulations on the work in the rural people's commune for trial use and the region's decision on some policy questions in rural and pastoral areas. The principle of taking animal husbandry as the main task has been put into practice, and work has begun to readjust the farming-animal husbandry economic structure. In the meantime, considerable readjustment has been made on the relationships between industry and agriculture and among the state, collectives and individuals. Socialist enthusiasm has been aroused among the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen. As a result, the year 1979 has seen a high record of livestock production and a considerable rise in the output of grain, oilseeds and sugar beets.

2. Certain achievements have been scored in the work of readjusting and consolidating the industrial structure.

3. Earnest efforts have been made to rearrange the work of projects under construction. The work of capital construction has been curtailed.

4. Great attention has been paid to problems of general concern to the people, such as the placement of jobless young people in cities and towns and the construction of houses. By the end of November, the region's plan to provide jobs for 200,000 young people had been overfulfilled, and 680,000 square meters of dormitories had been completed, solving the housing problem for some 16,000 staff and worker families.

5. On the financial and trade front, market supplies are in a better situation than before.

6. A contract has been signed with a Japanese firm for Yi-ke-zhao League woolen mill's compensatory trade. Wideranging contacts and negotiations have been made with companies from West Germany and other foreign countries.

7. Progress has been made in the readjustment and consolidation of science, educational, cultural, public health and athletic work. Now there are more than 170 scientific research institutes in various fields in the region. The number of full-time research personnel has exceeded 3,600.

8. New achievements have been made in family planning.

Comrade (Wang Xi) said: The above show that our economic work in 1979 has progressed in line with the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council. Guided by this principle, our work in all fields has made new headway.

Capital Construction

SK230711 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, (Wang Xi), chairman of the regional planning commission, pointed out the necessity to resolutely curtail capital construction in his report on the region's 1980 national economic plan.

The report stated: In 1980 the capital construction investment in this autonomous region will be 40 percent less than this year. This is a major policy decision aimed at readjusting the ratio between accumulation and consumption in the national economy and an active measure to curtail capital construction. On this basis, we should make a resolve to reduce the number or narrow the scale of construction projects when formulating our plans. In no way should we hesitate or waver at this time and do nothing to curtail capital construction.

According to the report, emphasis should be placed on the following in planning for next year's capital construction investment: 1) attention should be paid to developing farming and livestock production; 2) light industry and textile industry should be promoted; 3) urgent problems concerning the people's everyday life should be resolved; 4) weak links such as a shortage of building materials in some localities should be strengthened if at all possible; and 5) other projects which are needed by the state and society and which can be completed and put into operation within a short period should be included in the plan as appropriate.

Great attention should be paid to the results of investment, and every effort should be made to raise work efficiency, guarantee work quality, lower construction costs and shorten the time required for the projects to be completed.

1980 Economic Plan

SK230714 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, (Wang Xi), chairman of the regional planning commission, stated the following when reporting on the main points of the region's 1980 economic plan: Concentrating our efforts on accelerating the development of farming and animal husbandry is a fundamental task in readjusting the imbalanced state of the economy in our region. According to the 1980 plan, grain output should go up by 4 percent above this year's figure of a little more than 10 billion jin. The number of livestock in 1980 should show a 4 percent increase over this year's record. New progress should also be made in the production of cash crops, the acreage of afforestation and in sideline and fishery production.

With regard to the principle on developing farming versus livestock production, it is imperative to resolutely carry out the policy set forth by the regional party committee of taking animal husbandry as the main task.

Comrade (Wang Xi's) report calls for earnest implementation of the following production measures:

1. More efforts should be devoted to the construction of pastureland.
2. In developing livestock production, it is necessary to bring about a big gross increase in the number of animals raised and an appropriate net increase in the number of animals in stock.
3. Continued attention should be paid to the work of experimental units for modernization of livestock-raising;
4. Continued efforts should be made in capital construction for promoting agriculture emphasizing those localities capable of producing more commercial grain, edible oil and sugar. In the construction of water conservation works, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of putting emphasis on small and subsidiary projects to be built by communes themselves and of strengthening management work with attention to achieving practical results of the projects.
5. More fertilizer should be applied and great efforts should be made to grow green manure crops in order to increase soil fertility.
6. Great importance should be attached to forestry construction. Efforts should be focused on building shelterbelts in northwest and north China and in the western part of northeast China.
7. The research, survey, planning and designing work force should be strengthened in farming, animal husbandry, forestry, water conservation and meteorological departments.
8. Every effort should be made to run the state-owned crop, livestock, forest and fish farms with success;
9. Great effort should be made to develop the enterprises run by communes and production brigades.
10. All trades and professions should render greater support for farming and animal husbandry. Readjustment and development of industry and other sectors of the economy should proceed in such a way as to put them in gear with farming and livestock production.

1980 Draft Budget

SK231029 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, in discussing the 1980 regional draft budget, (Bai Yungao), deputy director of the regional financial bureau, stressed the need to speed up the regional economic readjustment, deepen the campaign to increase production and practice economy and strive to successfully fulfill the 1980 financial budget.

Comrade (Bai Yungao) said: According to the 1980 budget plan as approved by the central authorities, the budgetary revenues total 397.78 million yuan, a decrease of 52.11 million yuan from the 1979 budgetary revenues. The budgetary expenditures total 1,422.16 million yuan.

He said: The main feature of the 1980 expenditure budget is that it made a relatively large cut in capital construction investment while increasing the ratio of investment in agriculture, livestock breeding, light and textile industry and workers' housing construction. This was made to readjust the ratio between accumulation and consumption.

Comrade (Bai Yungao) called for stepping up the drive to increase production, practice economy, raise more revenues and cut down expenditures in the new year.

Implementation of 1979 Budget

SK231033 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, (Bai Yungao), deputy director of the regional financial bureau, pointed out in the report on the implementation of the 1979 budget and the 1980 draft budget that the excellent political and economic situation in Nei Monggol has laid a sound foundation for financial work.

He said: During the past year, we have promoted the readjustment, reform, consolidation and development of the national economy by actively raising and rationally distributing financial funds. Our achievements are the main aspect of our financial work.

Comrade (Bai Yungao) said: The regional budgetary revenues for 1979 as approved by the central authorities were 429.19 million yuan. By 30 November, 420.87 million yuan had been fulfilled. It is expected that the total annual revenues may reach 450 million yuan, overfulfilling the annual budget by 4.9 percent. The 1979 budgeted expenditure as approved by the central authorities was 1,927.9 million yuan. This was revised to 2,174.4 million. By 30 November, 1,772.97 million yuan had been spent. Total annual expenditure is an estimated 2,144 million yuan, 98.7 percent of the revised budgetary expenditure. Thus, after adding the 1978 financial surplus and the planned 1979 central subsidies to the regional revenues, the overall regional revenues and expenditures are expected to be in balance, with a small surplus.

Comrade (Bai Yungao) said: We must realize that Lin Biao and the gang of four produced an extremely adverse effect in the economic field. Therefore, it is impossible to resolve every problem overnight. There are at present three major problems: 1) the current imbalance in our region's economy has not been entirely corrected; 2) the campaign to increase production and practice economy has not been conducted extensively and deeply enough, thus no marked result has been achieved; and 3) financial and economic discipline is in a slack state.

After the smashing of the gang of four, practices that violate financial and economic discipline have somewhat decreased but not completely disappeared. These problems have directly or indirectly manifested themselves in financial revenues and expenditures. Under the leadership of the regional CCP committee and people's government, we must take effective measures to resolve these problems.

KONG FEI REPORTS TO NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS

Government Work

SK221159 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Kong Fei, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, points out in his report on the work of the government: Since the beginning of this year, the general situation in our region has become better and better. Politically, the situation of stability and unity has been further consolidated and broadened. Our economy has revived and developed speedily and the emphasis of the whole region's work has been gradually shifted to the socialist modernization.

Chairman Kong Fei enumerates the major achievements we have scored in the sphere of politics and ideology since the beginning of this year. We have conducted conscientious investigation into the bourgeois factional setup of Lin Biao and the gang of four in Nei Monggol and have crushed by and large this counterrevolutionary political force which wrought havoc and brought the region untold misery, thus eliminating the root cause of the prolonged political turmoil and splitting. Through organizational readjustment and rectification of the leading bodies at different levels, leadership is now largely in the hands of cadres whom the people trust. The counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the gang of four has been subjected to deepgoing criticism in every field. The regionwide discussion on the criterion of truth has helped to emancipate the minds of cadres and masses alike.

We have conscientiously carried out the various party policies to bring order out of chaos. We have settled a number of important left-over questions and completely redressed the three important unjust cases--the Ulanhu antiparty and traitorous clique, the February adverse current in Nei Monggol, and the Nei Monggol People's Revolutionary Party--which were fabricated by Lin Biao and the gang of four and their followers in Nei Monggol. We have taken measures to carry out policies one after another which were seriously distorted by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and policies concerning the cadres, the nationalities, the intellectuals, the Overseas Chinese, former industrialists and businessmen and the patriotic personages. We have redressed the class origin of landlords and rich peasants who have long engaged in labor and abided by the law. We have removed the rightists label from those designated as such and those who were wrongly labelled have been rehabilitated. We have corrected the mistake of re-determining class status in pastoral areas and the mistake of changing the class status of the masses in Nei Monggol Region, which was determined during the agrarian reform in the western areas, has been completely corrected. We have also taken appropriate measures to correct the mistake of [words indistinct] in border areas. Thus, an animated political situation characterized by stability and unity which people of all nationalities have long yearned for prevails. This provides an important foundation for the shift of work emphasis.

In referring to the gratifying situation in the sphere of economy, Chairman Kong Fei cites a number of figures to substantiate our achievements in industrial, agricultural, animal husbandry production and in other fields. The region's grain output shows some increase over last year. Total grain output this year will reach 10 billion jin. Bumper harvests have been reaped in animal husbandry production. According to the 1979 animal husbandry statistics, the total number of livestock amounts to 39,020,000 head. It is estimated that the total output value of the region's industrial and communications front will increase by 5 percent over that of last year. The buying and selling in markets is becoming brisk. It is estimated that the 1979 financial revenue will surpass the yearly plan by 4.9 percent. With the development of production, people's livelihood has improved to some degree. We will have 40 percent of the staff and workers' salaries raised this year. It is estimated that urban housing totalling 800,000 square metres in floor space will be completed by the year's end. A total of 200,000 people awaiting assignments had been arranged jobs as of November this year. The raise of the purchasing prices of agricultural, animal husbandry and sideline products and the reduction and exemption of agricultural tax and commune- and brigade-run enterprise tax in some areas have helped the development of production and markedly increased the income of peasants and herdsman.

Chairman Kong Fei said: In a word, we have scored marked achievements in work in all fields.

People's Livelihood

SK220619 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Chairman Kong Fei, in his government work report to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress put forward concrete proposals on how to gradually improve the people's livelihood. He said: It is the responsibility of the people's government to be concerned with the well-being of the masses. We must gradually solve the problem of food, housing, clothing and other daily necessities for the people by increasing production. Departments specializing in supply and marketing should strive to procure agricultural, sideline and local products in order to provide the market with more meat and nonstaple food. Modern slaughterhouses and freezers should be built in pastoral areas so that livestock can be slaughtered and meat stored locally.

We should forge a close link between industry and commercial enterprises, adopt the sales contract system and establish direct contact between producing and marketing departments to insure timely supply of more raw materials to industry and more marketable goods to the market. In market supply, we should continue to implement the policy of supplying agricultural and sideline products to cities and industrial goods to agricultural and pastoral areas on a priority basis. We should produce and supply goods specially needed in border and minority areas.

We should continue to develop trade fairs and expand them to trade centers in agricultural and pastoral areas step by step in a planned way. We should try to use these trade fairs to purchase and sell goods and help activate the market. We should successfully regulate the supply of grain varieties and make adequate arrangements for the daily life of people in urban, rural and border areas. We should step up the construction of commercial, supply and marketing and grain centers and increase the number of service points in new agricultural, mining areas and near forest and [words indistinct] zones in order to make things more convenient for the people.

We should pay attention to building nonstaple food production bases in cities, industrial, mining and forest areas to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in vegetables, poultry, beans, meat, eggs and milk.

Chairman Kong Fei said: It is necessary to increase housing construction in order to improve housing conditions for urban workers; to create conditions for the supply of natural gas to residents in large cities; to make a success of the construction of rural housing and pastoral settlements to gradually improve the housing conditions of peasants and herdsmen; and to continue to seek a solution to the problem of employment for urban people awaiting job assignment by vigorously developing collectively owned production and service undertakings in urban areas and by opening up job opportunities through various methods. We plan to arrange jobs for 120,000 people in 1980, thus basically solving the current employment problem in society.

Chairman Kong Fei said: It is necessary to strengthen our work on commodity price. We should tighten price control. Price changes must be made in strict adherence to the central and regional regulations. No unauthorized price increase, either open or in disguise, should be allowed. Price increases in violation of the regulations must be resolutely corrected.

NEI MONGGOL HIGHER COURT PRESIDENT REVIEWS ON JUDICIAL WORK

SK260055 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court, pointed out in his report to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress that during the past 2 years judicial work in Nei Monggol has been constantly strengthened, work quality in handling judicial cases has been gradually improved and the vast numbers of judicial cadres have been working hard in high spirits to speed up the four modernizations.

He said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, pursuant to the directives of the party Central Committee and the supreme people's court, people's courts at all levels in Nei Monggol have regarded it as one of their important tasks to review and correct verdicts based on false charges and frameups. Now, the review of counter-revolutionary cases has been basically completed while some 80 percent of common criminal cases have been reexamined. Statistics show that by the end of last October people's courts at all levels in Nei Monggol had reexamined 19,288 cases of counterrevolution and common crimes handled in the Great Cultural Revolution and reversed the verdicts of 4,062 cases involving false charges and frameups.

He said: In order to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, people's courts at all levels in Nei Monggol have used the law as a weapon and dealt heavy blows to criminal activities. Between January 1978 and October 1979 they have accepted and heard 3,399 counterrevolutionary and criminal cases and passed verdicts on 3,388 of them, thereby punishing the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in accordance with the law. In addition, they have seriously resolved various civil disputes and correctly handled a large number of contradictions among the people.

Future Judicial Tasks

SK260239 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Li Wenjing, president of the regional higher people's court, stressed in his report to the second session of the fifth regional people's congress that judicial work should center itself on safeguarding economic construction and serve the needs of the four modernizations.

He said: The tasks of the people's court at present and for some time to come are to use the law as a weapon to punish counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and to resolve civil disputes in order to protect the legitimate rights of the citizens, safeguard social order, promote stability and unity, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and insure the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

He stressed that particular attention should be paid to carrying out the following tasks:

1. Continue to emancipate minds and achieve a correct ideological line. The people's court must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts in trial. It must be faithful to the law and legal system, to the people's interest and to the facts. It must treat all citizens equally in the application of the law. It must not allow the existence of special citizens or special privileges above the law.
2. Strive to do a good job in trial to safeguard social construction. It is the foremost task of the people's court in safeguarding the four modernizations to punish the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals in accordance with the law. The people's court should promptly, accurately and sternly punish the most vicious murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, gang leaders and instigators who seriously undermine social order. The criminal law and the law of criminal procedures will take effect on 1 January 1980. People's courts at all levels throughout the region must act in strict accordance with these two laws.
3. Swiftly improve court organization and step up building of judicial contingents.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CRIMINALS--The Baotou military subdistrict in Nei Monggol recently sent a team to patrol around the clock at major stations, streets, theaters, clubs and department stores in Baotou Municipality in order to deal blows on criminals who form gangs, block the way to rob people, fight, or commit murder with knives. The patrol team is supported by the masses. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 SK]

TIANJIN GRAIN OUTPUT--Bumper autumn grain harvest is expected in the countryside surrounding Tianjin. It is anticipated that the total grain output will reach 2.6 billion jin, an increase of more than one-fold over that of 1978. As of 5 December, Tianjin Municipality finished storing some 320 million jin of grain and 2.2 million jin of oil-bearing seeds, an increase of one-third and some fold, respectively. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK]

REPORTAGE ON HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Opening Ceremony

SK250221 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 SK

[Text] The following is a recorded report by our reporters on the ceremonious opening of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress. The session was held on 21 December at the provincial exhibition hall. The 865 delegates to the session, who are of various nationalities and from the various localities and fronts throughout the province, got together in utmost high spirits and were ready to discuss the grand plans for the four modernizations in our province.

At 0830 Yang Yichen, permanent chairman of the Presidium of the session announced: [begin recording] The second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress is now open. [band plays national anthem] [end recording]

Yang Yichen, chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, made an opening speech at the session. He said: [begin recording] Fellow delegates: The second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress is formally opened today. It is a very important matter in the political life of the people throughout the province. The session is of great significance. We will discuss together the grand plans for the four modernizations in our province. The people throughout the province have great fervent hopes for it. Therefore, we must work hard for the success of this session. [applause]

At this session we should sum up the work which has been done over the past 2 years in line with the principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. We should create clear understanding of the situation, establish our confidence, enhance our fighting determination and heighten our revolutionary spirit. We should try our utmost to make the session a lively one in which everyone sincerely follows the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of pooling the wisdom and efforts of the masses, absorbing all useful ideas and speaking out freely. We should also uphold the principles of emancipating minds, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking ahead. We hope that the session will result in victory and unity by making concerted efforts and taking a broad and long-term view.

Fellow delegates, we are in a great period in which a historical shift has taken place. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we should give full scope to the wisdom and efforts of the people of various nationalities throughout the province and to the strong superiority of our province in order to push forward production, the national economy and work in various fields. We should do a good job of safeguarding the northern gate of China. Let's close our ranks, ride on the wind and advance bravely toward the grand goal of the four modernizations. [applause] Now, would Comrade Chen Lei please give the work report of the government on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. [applause]

[Unidentified speaker] Fellow delegates: On behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee, I would like to present a work report to the session and submit it for consideration. [end recording]

Comrade Chen Lei's work report is composed of the four following aspects: 1) the 2-year period in which we have done the work to end turmoil and restore order as well as to go forward in triumph; 2) give full scope to the superiority of our province so as to fight well the first battle for achieving the four modernizations; 3) strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system so as to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity; and 4) do a good job in building people's government at all levels and giving full play to the role of the administrative organs in achieving the four modernizations.

Attending today's session were other permanent chairmen of the Presidium, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, (Li Wei), Zhang Ruilin, (Liu Qian), Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng, Sun Ziyuan, (Du Guoping) and (Bai Qing). All the members participating in the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee attended the session as observers. Also attending the session as observers were responsible comrades from the various provincial level departments, commissions, and offices.

Presidium Meets

SK250343 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporters, the Presidium of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second session yesterday afternoon. The session discussed the election of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government, the presidents of the provincial higher and intermediate people's courts, procurators of the provincial procuratorate and branch procuratorates and the by-election for deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress.

Yang Yichen, permanent chairman of the meeting, presided over the session. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Li Lian explained how the candidates were chosen to attend the session. The namelist of candidates to be submitted to the congress for discussion was unanimously endorsed at the session.

Procuratorate Report

SK261112 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Wu Cheng, acting chief procurator of Heilongjiang, pointed out in his written work report that it is the important function of the procuratorial organ to resolutely crack down on the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and to strengthen and develop political stability and unity.

Comrade Wu Cheng said: Since their rebuilding, people's procuratorates at all levels in the province have taken the initiative in vigorously carrying out their work and have exerted their role in dealing blows to the enemy, punishing criminals and protecting the people, despite the fact that they are short-handed for the enormous tasks facing them. Between January and September 1979, procuratorates at all levels have uncovered 792 serious cases involving violations of law and discipline, handled 9,398 letters and 3,960 visits from the people and settled a number of problems for the people that needed urgent solutions. Together with departments concerned, they have reversed the verdicts of a number of cases involving false charges and frameups.

Comrade Wu Cheng pointed out in his report: There are still in China a handful of counterrevolutionaries hostile to socialist modernization and other criminals trying to make trouble and sabotage our efforts. People's procuratorates at all levels should closely coordinate with public security organs and courts, and promptly and accurately crack down on criminals who try to seriously undermine social order so that we may create for the four modernizations good social order and conditions in which people can carry out production, work and daily life in an orderly way.

Comrade Wu Cheng said: Starting 1 January next year, we shall enforce the criminal law, the law of criminal procedures and other important laws. Procuratorates at all levels must constantly improve their work standards and seriously shoulder the glorious responsibility of supervising the correct enforcement of the law.

Financial Report

SK260553 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to reports filed by station reporters, Chen Jianfei, vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, today submitted for deliberation a written report on the final accounts for 1978 and the implementation of the budget for 1979.

Vice Chairman Chen Jianfei pointed out in his report that as a result of the rehabilitation and development of our region's economy, the 1978 revenues surpassed the budget by 1 percent. If the rate of depreciation is accounted for, this represents a 15.1 percent increase over the previous year. The 1978 expenditures were 93.3 percent of the original budget, showing an increase of 41.3 percent over the previous year. Thanks to our efforts to raise more revenues and cut down expenditures, we were able to overfulfill the state revenue plan and achieve a balance in revenues and expenditures as well as a small surplus.

In explaining the implementation of the 1979 budget, Vice Chairman Chen Jianfei pointed out: The revenue target after readjustment is 6,030 million yuan. However, because of the failure in fulfilling the industrial target in early 1979, the increase in agricultural and nonstaple food purchasing prices, the reduction in the price of agriculture-oriented products as well as other factors, expected revenues this year will be 650 million yuan short of the original target.

The 1979 budget is one of readjustment. In drafting and implementing the budget we have paid attention to the following questions:

1. We have paid attention to readjusting the ratio between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and to giving more support to agriculture.
2. We have paid attention to readjusting the ratio between light and heavy industry and to helping develop key light and textile industries.
3. We have paid attention to readjusting the ratio between the fuel and power industry and other industries and to actively develop electricity, coal and other energy industry.
4. We have paid attention to readjusting the ratio between state owned and collectively owned enterprises and to helping promote the development of collectively owned enterprises.

5. We have paid attention to readjusting the ratio between accumulation and consumption. On the basis of a developed production, the party and the state have taken major steps to increase various purchasing prices, raise workers' wages, arrange jobs for youths awaiting work assignments and improve the rural and urban living standards.

6. We have paid attention to readjusting the relations between the state owned and local enterprises and their workers, actively and prudently carried out reform in financial structures and system, given due respect to and expanded the decision-making power of the enterprises and aroused the initiatives of various localities, enterprises and workers to increase production and practice economy.

Vice Chairman Chen Jianfei said: In 1980, we must step up the readjustment of the national economy and strive to improve our financial condition.

JILIN CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO DEATH

SK251324 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Changchun Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a public hearing at a gymnasium this morning to sentence a bunch of criminals according to law. Based on the law, Comrade (Huang Huaxuan), vice president of the Changchun Municipal Intermediate People's Court, pronounced death penalties for immediate execution on (Shao Wancai), guilty of gang rape; (Yang Min), guilty of murder; (Du Chunjiang), guilty of theft, hooliganism, robbery, physical assault and murder; (Chen Zhi), guilty of hooliganism and gang rape; and (Yang Zhaoyan), guilty of physical assault and murder. Other criminals who had severely undermined public order were also sentenced according to law at the open hearing. These criminals trembled upon receiving their sentences in accordance to the law.

This open hearing won the great support of the masses. They unanimously held that the criminals were correctly sentenced and deserved death penalties. They held that only when the handful of extremely vicious criminals are sternly dealt with can the socialist laws play their role as a tool to protect the people, deal blows at enemies and punish criminals, and can the smooth progress of the four modernizations be guaranteed.

Comrade (Jin Jianming), vice chairman of the Changchun Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the open hearing. He sternly warned criminals that their reckless domineering acts will never be permitted in the country of the proletarian dictatorship. He said: Effective measures will be taken to deal even heavier blows at criminals. Only by so doing can the social security and public order in Changchun be rectified, the political situation of stability and unity be further consolidated, the smooth progress of national economic readjustment be guaranteed and socialist modernization be accelerated.

Radio Article on Crime

SK251254 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 SK

[Article by station commentator: "Strengthen the Legal System and Relentlessly Crack Down on Crime"]

[Excerpts] The Changchun Municipal Intermediate People's Court held an open trial today at which a bunch of murderers, robbers, rapists and other criminals, who had severely undermined public security, were sentenced according to law. This is a stern blow to evildoers who defy the law. This is also a step in rectifying urban public security.

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For a long time, due to Lin Biao and the gang of four's sabotage of the legal system and social morality, normal social order and social morality were disrupted. Moreover, some people, instigated and influenced by them, became criminals, doing whatever they pleased and disregarding law and discipline. Their criminal activities not only seriously threaten the safety of the people's lives and property, but also constitute a provocation against the socialist legal system. In an effort to safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations and to strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress formulated and reiterated effective laws, rules and regulations not long ago. This has provided a favorable condition for our country to gradually attain the goal of ruling the country by law. This has also provided a powerful weapon for us to deal blows at all counterrevolutionaries and criminals and to protect the people's democratic rights and other rights. Punishing criminals of various types according to these laws is an inevitable result of strengthening the socialist legal system. In order to maintain the strict regard for and authority of laws, we must be serious and give due punishment according to law to criminals who violate laws on the basis that the facts pertaining to their crimes are clearly investigated and verified. We must insure that laws are followed and enforced strictly and lawbreakers are reformed. We must make the best use of laws as a weapon to struggle against all criminals and relentlessly crack down on crime.

In the struggle to crack down on crime, we should place emphasis on criminals who have severely undermined social order and ringleaders of criminal gangs. Their serious offenses and cruel deeds have incurred the great wrath of the masses. We must never be softhearted toward them; otherwise, we shall bring greater harm to the people. We must carry out arrests, sentences and executions against whomever deserves them as long as the facts pertaining to their crimes are clearly investigated and verified and laws are followed.

The socialist legal system has an invincible force over all criminals. We earnestly warn the handful of criminals who disregard laws and are reluctant to mend their ways to discard any illusions and right themselves and confess their crimes as early as possible in order to win leniency. Your acts, however crafty will never hoodwink the masses. Your methods, however clever, will always be solved by the great number of public security fighters, and if you cling obstinately to your courses and dare to defy the law, you will only be dealt a head-on blow by the law.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS JILIN MEETING ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

SK261119 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Jilin provincial report meeting on social sciences was held in Changchun between 19 and 22 December. This report meeting was held to examine the achievements in the research of social sciences in our province and to further mobilize the vast numbers of social science workers of the whole province to march toward the socialist modernization.

Attending this report meeting were workers of the older generation and veteran professors who have engaged in social science research work for years, middle-aged and young theoretical workers and cadres of departments concerned, a total of 360 people.

Since the smashing of the gang of four and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, comrades on the social science front of our province have worked hard with one heart and one mind and have devoted all their energies to this work. Therefore, they have scored remarkable achievements. The meeting received a total of 663 research papers and 43 teaching notes and monographs of which 35 were to be explained at the meeting or to be distributed in a written form among participants.

Attending the closing ceremony of the report meeting were Wang Ermao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, Wang Daren and (Yu Lin), secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and others. Comrade (Yu Lin) spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade (Yu Lin) set forth 3 demands concerning social science work:

1. We must take the initiative to serve the four modernizations and consider the new situation and new issues arising in the course of studying the four modernizations and construction as the center of social science activities;
- 2) We must resolutely implement the party's policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and encourage the vast numbers of social science workers to freely air their views and to give suggestions; and
- 3) We must build a powerful social science contingent, Party committees at all levels should solve this issue and grasp it as an important task on the theoretical front. They should pay special attention to the fostering of persons of ability.

REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES LIAONING ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

SK220708 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 SK

[Summary] According to our reporter, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, said at a recent meeting held by the provincial second light industrial bureau: We should find out and sum up how an enterprise or a corporation carries out management with economic methods. Without mastering economic methods, we cannot run enterprises successfully.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Using economic methods to manage economic work does not mean ignoring political and ideological work. To explain clearly the principles of using economic methods to manage economic work to cadres and the people is itself a very important ideological and political work. Divorced from economic work, political work cannot possibly be carried out successfully.

"Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The second light industrial bureau should earnestly follow the 'same draft regulations for urban collectively owned enterprises for trial use issued by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Originally there were five pilot enterprises practicing the system of sole responsibility for profit and loss. Later the number of such enterprises was increased. Their experiences should be summed up and popularized. Efforts should be made to run collectively owned enterprises under the bureau in such a way that they are collectively owned in reality as well as in name, and to enable enterprises owned by the whole people under the bureau to refrain from 'eating from a common pot.' By so doing, we are not going backward. On the contrary, we are advancing. Our practice is in conformity with the current standard of development of productive forces. Whether an enterprise is advanced or retrogressive is determined by whether it can boost the enthusiasm of staff and workers, develop its production, create more profit for the state and increase the income of its staff and workers. The second light industrial bureau should gain some experience in this field." Comrade Ren Zhongyi urged the bureau to adopt all possible means to produce more good and inexpensive goods, and to continuously improve product quality, increase variety and lower cost.

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